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times. Indeed, Mr. Barnett reminds us of Gaborian, whose M. Lecocq (to
M. Lecocq was in his younger days) the policeman-hero resembles in
small degree."—*Graphic*.

OAK-BOUGH and WATTLE.

BLOSSOM. Stories and Sketches by Australians in England.
Edited by A. FATCHETT MARTIN.

VANE'S INVENTION: an Electrical
Romance. By WALTER MILBANK.

London: WALTER SCOTT, 24, Warwick-lane,
Paternoster-row.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1888.

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LITERATURE

Studies of the Legend of the Holy Grail, with Especial Reference to the Hypothesis of its Celtic Origin. By Alfred Nutt. (Nutt.)

THESE charming studies of the Grail legend consist in part of the author's own views of the origin of the legend and his reasoning in support of those views, and in part of a copious array of the data on which he builds, and on which other students may build for themselves if they disapprove of the structure which he has achieved in the work before us. The first chapter is taken up with an account of the sources of the legend; and the second gives elaborate summaries of the most important versions of it, such as the 'Conte du Graal,' by Chrestien de Troyes and his continuators; the 'Parzival' of Wolfram von Eschenbach; the 'Crone' of Heinrich von dem Türlin; the Welsh story of 'Peredur ab Evrawc'; the Thornton version of the English metrical romance of 'Sir Perceval of Galles,' and others which need not be named. The third chapter groups the versions and treats tentatively of their relation to one another. It is followed by a sketch of the literature connected with the Grail cycle from Villemarqué to Birch-Hirschfeld. The latter is a very important authority in Grail matters; but Mr. Nutt is quite justified in rejecting his theory, as has also been done by one of his own countrymen, E. Martin, for the serious reason, among others, that it postulates a development of the legend which seems to be the very opposite of the normal one, for it requires us to suppose that the vast body of Grail romance sprang from a simple but lofty spiritual conception, the full significance of which escaped not only its author, but even the most theologically minded of the mystics who followed him. The later chapters develop Mr. Nutt's argument to prove the pagan and Celtic origin of the entire legend; this is brought to a point in the eighth chapter, where the identity of Bron with the Bran and Cernunnos of Celtic theology is shown. A chapter is then devoted to the very difficult subject of the relation in which Bron and Joseph of Arimathea stand to one another in the legend. All these chapters are closely reasoned; and though the style is attractive throughout, they require very attentive reading to be thoroughly taken in. For the student they

form the backbone of the work, and no amount of quotation could do them justice; but for the general reader far the most fascinating portion of the work will undoubtedly prove to be the remaining chapter, in which the author gives expression to his conclusions in more general terms.

It is so much the fashion in this country nowadays to regard studies of this kind as the proper domain of German scholars, that one has almost to apologize for an Englishman who ventures to enter the arena. But it is needless to say that this is so simply because Englishmen are otherwise engaged, and not because they are less capable of dealing with such subjects, as is amply proved in the volume before us. We go even further and maintain that, on the whole, a question involving Celtic origins as against Teutonic is much more likely to receive impartial treatment in England than in either Germany or France with their fierce mutual antagonism. Traces of this national bias are only too evident in the works of several of the learned Germans criticized by Mr. Nutt, who holds the balance very carefully between the rival theories; but, as already indicated, the author himself accepts the theory of the Celtic origin of the Grail legend. Its history, according to him, is the history of the gradual transformation of old Celtic folk-tales into a poem charged with Christian symbolism and mysticism. This transformation, at first the inevitable outcome of its pre-Christian development, was hastened later, he thinks, by the perception that it was a fitting vehicle for certain moral and spiritual ideas.

The author's account of the influence of the great Welsh mythographer is very readable, but we can only quote the opening passage:—

"It was in the year 1145 that Geoffrey of Monmouth first made the legendary history of Britain accessible to the lettered class of England and the Continent. He thereby opened up to the world at large a new continent of romantic story, and exercised upon the development of literature an influence comparable in its kind to that of Columbus' achievement upon the course of geographical discovery and political effort. Twenty years had not passed before the British heroes were household names throughout Europe, and by the close of the century nearly every existing literature had assimilated and reproduced the story of Arthur and his Knights. Charlemagne and Alexander, the sagas of Teutonic tribes, the tale of Imperial Rome itself, though still affording subject-matter to the wandering jongleur or monkish annalist, paled before the fame of the British King. The instinct which led the twelfth and thirteenth centuries thus to place the Arthurian story above all others was a true one. It was charged with the spirit of romance, and they were pre-eminently the ages of the romantic temper."

Perhaps one of the most instructive portions of Mr. Nutt's work is that where he sketches with the bold hand of a trained artist the treatment of the theme of the love of man for the divine or semi-divine maiden of Aryan mythology. Teuton and Celt have, he thinks, handled it in a very different spirit:—

"In the legends of the former the man plays the chief part; he woos, sometimes he forces the fairy maiden to become the mistress of his heart. As a rule, overmastered by the prowess and beauty of the hero, she is nothing loth. But sometimes, as does Brunhild, she feels the

change a degradation and resents it. It is otherwise with the fairy mistresses of the Celtic hero; they abide in their own place, and they allure or compel the mortal lover to resort to them. Connla and Bran and Oisin must all leave this earth and sail across ocean or lake before they rejoin their lady love; even Cuchulain, mightiest of all the heroes, is constrained, struggle as he may, to go and dwell with the fairy queen Fand, who has wooed him. Throughout, the immortal mistress retains her superiority; when the mortal tires and returns to earth she remains, ever wise and fair, ready to welcome and enchant a new generation of heroes. She chooses whom she will, and is no man's slave; herself she offers freely, but she abandons neither her liberty nor her divine nature. This type of womanhood, capricious, independent, severed from ordinary domestic life, is assuredly the original of the Vivians, the Orgueiluses, the Ladies of the Fountain of the romances; it is also one which must have commended itself to the knightly devotees of mediæval romantic love. Their *dame d'amour*.....raised in their minds no thought of home or child. In the tone of their feelings towards her, in the character of their intercourse with her, they were closer akin to Oisin and Neave, to Cuchulain and Fand, than to Siegfried and Brunhild, or to Roland and Aude."

Mr. Nutt expresses his deep admiration for what is best in Wolfram von Eschenbach's "poem, with its practical, human enthusiasm, its true and noble sexual morality"; but he none the less perceives, as illustrated by the passage here cited, how much more Celtic than Teutonic the ideal woman of chivalry proves herself to be; and he brings the question into living contact with history when he says that even when the love story passes wholly among mortals, the woman's *rôle* is more accentuated in Celtic romance than in the Teutonic sagas. She is no mere lay-figure, like Brunhild or Menglad, upon a fire-bound rock, ready, when the destined hero appears, to fall straightway into his arms; and he contrasts with such heroines Deirdre of the tragic tale of the sons of Usnech, and Emer, the one maiden of Erinn whom Cuchulain condescends to woo, and whom he finds eager to show herself in all things worthy of him: she tests his wit as well as his courage, she makes him accept her conditions. The two extremes here indicated by Mr. Nutt might be further illustrated by contrasting the women of modern Germany with those of modern France as the representative of the Celtic element on the Continent. The best type of Englishwoman, as the product of a mixed Teutonic and Celtic race, differs remarkably from both. She is not only possessed of personal beauty, but she has a mind of her own, which is more than can be said in a general way of her more gawky sister the German drudge; but, on the other hand, she is much more reasonable than her French sister, who is a born coquette, with ways so winning as to have become proverbial. We are well aware that it is still piously believed by some of the greatest of living Englishmen that everything excellent in the English character has its origin wholly in the Teutonism of the race—a belief which, if translated into politics, could only end in helping on a reinforcement of the Teutonic element in this country by something like a German occupation, let us say, of London. Those who cherish this belief are apt to forget that the area swept clean of Celts by the

early Teutonic invaders was, even on the hypothesis most favourable to that view, not a very large one, and that even this has been uninterruptedly invaded by immigrants from the Celtic west and north ever since the time of the Tudors and the Stuarts, and to some extent even previously. So we are at liberty to suppose that some of the qualities in which the English excel are due to their mixture of race; and those who watch the tendency of modern thought in this country will, we think, admit that the belief in this great factor of race-fusion is gaining ground, even though the present unhappy state of our politics is adverse to any nice consideration for the pretensions of the Celt concerning his own race and history.

The author's verdict on the Galahad version of the legend is deserving of special mention when he says that of the two main paths which the legend has trodden, that of Galahad is the less fruitful and the less beautiful. We have always been forced to the same conclusion, and we imagine he is right when he further maintains that, compared with the Perceval Queste in its highest literary embodiment, the Galahad Queste is false and antiquated on the ethical side, lifeless on the aesthetic side. He might have pointed out here that this Galahad story is the one of all others of which no Celtic version has ever yet been found; but he hastens forward to break a lance with a friendly foe who finds in the Galahad all kinds of good lessons for us modern sinners. Before he can do so he must, as Mr. Nutt thinks, read modern religion, modern morality into the mediæval allegory at the expense of falsifying the mediæval conception, the work being a glorification of physical chastity preached from the text "Blessed are the pure—in body—for they shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven." But, as Mr. Nutt pertinently observes, such moral teaching as the Galahad Queste affords is given us rather by sinful Lancelot than by sinless Galahad. Let the author speak for himself:—

"His conception, says Mr. Furnivall, is founded upon a deep reverence for woman. This is, indeed, such a precious thing that had the mediæval ascetic really felt it we could have forgiven the stupidity which ignores all that constitutes the special dignity and pathos of womanhood. But he felt nothing of the kind. Woman is for him the means whereby sin came into the world, the arch stumbling-block, the tool the devil finds readiest to his hands when he would overcome man. Only in favour of the Virgin Mother, and of those who like her are vowed to mystical maidenhood, does the author pardon woman at all. One single instance will suffice to characterize the mediæval standpoint. When the Queste of the Holy Grail was first proclaimed in Arthur's Court there was great commotion, and the ladies would fain have joined therein.....But a hermit comes forward to forbid this: 'No dame or damsel is to accompany her knight lest he fall into deadly sin.' Wife or leman, it was all one for the author of the Queste; woman could not but be an occasion for deadly sin, and the sin, though in the one case less in degree (and even this is uncertain), was the same in kind. Fully one-half of the romance is one long exemplification of the essential vileness of the sex-relation, worked out with the minute and ingenious nastiness of a Jesuit moral theologian. The author was of his time; it was natural he should think and write as he did, and it would be

uncritical to blame him for his degrading view of womanhood or for his narrow and sickly view of life."

We have been obliged to give this at so great a length because it touches on an important Grail question, not to mention that it is one which is by no means of historical interest alone, inasmuch as the whole teaching of the sham Jesuits of our own day smacks unmistakably of the belief in the vileness of woman, and the profound mistake it was that she should ever have been called into existence to pollute the purer sex.

It is amply shown in the course of the work that "in the reasoned, artistic growth of the legend, the plastic, living element is that supplied by Christian tradition"; but we could wish the author had found leisure to discuss at greater length the development of an ethical *motif* in popular legends not taken in hand by Christian tradition. He has touched very briefly on this interesting question, and in dealing with one of his instances he goes so far as to give an invitation to study it to "the few partisans of the theory that folk-tradition is only a later and weakened echo of the higher culture of the race." Some of these "few partisans" now and then amuse us with their meditations on the perception or apprehension of the infinite as in some way marking a stage antecedent to fetish worship; but nobody has earnestly and systematically undertaken, so far as we know, to reconcile the doctrine of the Fall with the study of folk-lore. Here is evidently a great opening for one of the subtle prophets who dwell in the borderland of science and religion; and as they have already reconciled science, if there be any science left, with religion, they might kindly come forward to reduce religion and anthropology to terms of mutual understanding. The pressing need for their doing so has been evident for some time, and the perusal of Mr. Nutt's book brings that need home with fresh vigour to the reader's mind.

We have endeavoured to give some idea of the nature of Mr. Nutt's work and the sort of questions it discusses at length, together with one or two which it raises for future discussion. The book, besides being highly readable, is the most important contribution to the literature of the Grail legend which has been made for many years; and no student of mediæval romance or even of English literature can do without it. Lastly, it is provided not only with a good index of the ordinary kind, but also with one of the *dramatis personæ* of the Grail legend, with elaborate references to the texts containing them, and of the variants of the names behind which those *personæ* are provokingly fond of lurking.

Our Last Year in New Zealand. By the Right Rev. Garden Cowie, D.D., Bishop of Auckland. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

The Genesis of Queensland. By Henry Stewart Russell. (Sydney, Turner & Henderson.)

WHEN the first and only "Bishop of New Zealand" undertook the episcopal charge of the future "Britain of the South," Sydney Smith is reported to have said, "Good-bye, Selwyn; I hope you will not

disagree with the savage who will eat you." Undeterred by dangers and difficulties, and recognizing, in the words of the poet, "the hand that beckoned him away," Bishop Selwyn commenced his great work, the brilliant results of which are now acknowledged, and men look back with pride as well as interest on his foresight and judgment. He himself has recorded his feelings when sitting on the site of the future Metropolitan Cathedral, and almost his very words are thus embodied by Mr. Swainson in his 'New Zealand':—

"By the provident foresight of Bishop Selwyn the commanding position has been secured for the site of the Metropolitan Cathedral of New Zealand, and at some remote period, in the far distant future, when the projected Cathedral shall have become a venerable pile, it will be a matter of no little interest to its then ministers (should the tradition be so long preserved) to read how in the *dark* or early ages of New Zealand, Anno Domini 1843, its founder, the first Bishop of New Zealand, returning from a walking visitation of more than one thousand miles, attended by a faithful companion of a then it may be extinct race, the bearer of his gown and cassock, the only remaining articles of value he had left — his shoes worn out and tied to his instep by a leaf of native flax, travel worn, but not weary, once more found himself on this favoured spot, arrested for a moment by the noble prospect presented to his bodily eye, and cheered by the prophetic vision of a long line of successors, Bishops of New Zealand, traversing the same spot, better clad and less ragged than himself."

On his translation to the see of Lichfield the diocese was subdivided into seven, the most northern of which, Auckland, is now worthily filled by Bishop Cowie, who fully carries out the work of his distinguished predecessor, and who delights to accord to him the merit which is his due. The title of the book is ambiguous. It would naturally lead the reader to think that Dr. Cowie's work was done, and that he had retired from his episcopal charge. In his preface he assures us that this is not the case; that it is merely a record of work done in 1887; that as he was about to come to England to attend the late Lambeth Conference, he judged that this would be the best mode of exhibiting the practical working of Episcopacy in our colonies, where that Church is not established and is unendowed. Much useful information on this point is to be found in the appendix, which contains accounts of synods, colleges, schools, and refuges, and of other charitable institutions, which prove the vitality of the Church under most disadvantageous circumstances. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the work is his description of the native Maori clergy, of whom there are now fourteen, one of whom, the Rev. H. P. Taua, he tells us, was "thirty years of age, tall and dignified, one of nature's gentlemen, and highly respected by all who knew him." Most of these are supported by endowments given chiefly by Maori congregations. The everyday life of the clergy and of the laity who are not wholly devoted to mammon is pleasantly related in these pages, a vein of mild episcopal humour runs through the narrative, and for once we have a book on New Zealand in which there are neither statistics nor politics, unless a passing reference to the public debt may be so considered. Neither gold mines, sheep, nor even rabbits are alluded to, while the intellectual and

higher aspirations of human nature are prominently brought forward. We thoroughly commend the book to all such readers as feel an interest in this phase of colonial life.

Mr. Stewart Russell represented the Moreton Bay District in the Legislative Council Chamber of New South Wales, but if his speeches were as difficult to follow as are his writings we can sympathize with his audience. Not only is it quite impossible to follow his metaphors, but his sentences are so involved that it is sometimes hard to ascertain his meaning. In his preface he tells us:—

"For my own part I use it [the preface] therefore, for thanking those who have in all courteous sympathy helped me to a short review of times synchronous with the detachments of story to which this first one hundred of Australia's years of self-assertion under the Union Jack has committed her. By tradition of the past, in a measure, Australia's habit may be characteristically caricassioned in the future."

Further on in the body of the book we read:

"Thus in the annals of time, from the first glance which James Cook—the very Triton among our British Seascourers—cast upon the outlines of Moreton Bay, from the deck of the Endeavour, to the first grasp with which Allan Cunningham reduced its interior wastes to enrolment among the fixed places of the earth, in his progress of patient and persevering exploration, steps forth into the first rank of Australian forces the magnificent young recruit in the squatters' phalanx—Darling Downs.....Never however could the suspicion that time was already pregnant with coming events, brought to birth long ere this year 1887, grown, as their facts are, to such a marvellous stature in these till then unknown regions, have dawned upon and dazed his, any even the most sanguine castle-building fancy."

Only one more sample of Mr. Russell's command of words. Of course he, like all Australians, is loyal to the backbone. He thus concludes his work:—

"My Black Swan has fluttered out its feeble flight from beneath the never folded wings of our Australian Clio. Its dying strain shall be: Ah that the separate elements of British Ocean Empire may be travailing with a pean of United Jubilee shouts, proclaiming the ideal but legitimate Genesis of a Queensland isle—sceptered one and mighty to

The End."

It is no easy task to wade through pages of such verbiage; but fortunately for the reader they are so interspersed with copious extracts from Allan Cunningham's, Oxley's, Flinders's, Cook's, and other journals that they really are readable, and no one who collects an historical Australian library should omit the volume. It fills a gap which we have often regretted, and it corrects errors in second-hand accounts from men who could not say with our author, "Quorum pars magna fui." The extracts above alluded to and the narratives of several other explorers are of the highest interest. Many of them have never seen the light before, notably the journal of Allan Cunningham, the Government botanist, which our author tells us has never been published, and which we certainly do not remember to have seen.

To do Mr. Russell justice we must add that when he does not attempt grandiloquence, but is content with the colloquial conversation usually heard under tents and tarpaulins, his narrative is very amusing, and will recall pleasurable memories to those

who with him shared in the hardships and obtained the prizes of the day; and it is so enlivened with characteristic anecdotes that it will repay the perusal of all who care to hear of the early struggles of men who are now millionaires. For instance, his great friend Sir Arthur Hodgson, once of Eton Vale, Darling Downs, now of Clopton House, Stratford-on-Avon, thus tells of early adventures:—

"I was going, as we are, to Cashiobury, jogging along and thinking: woke up at the sound of a horrid voice which said, 'Stand and deliver!' My word, I did stand: even my hair. I became conscious of looking right down the barrel of a gun, which a villainous-looking fellow was coolly 'potting' me with: out of my saddle to the ground like a lamplighter: so quickly that the blackguard was gratified, and laughed. That laugh made me feel better. 'What do you want?' said I. 'Your horse,' said he.—'Do take that gun down. I beg, now, like a good fellow, take that gun down. 'Oh, you're all right, I see,' said the rascal, 'so you can jog on.'—'What will you do with him?' said I. 'Ride him till he's done up.'—'Now, my good sir,' said I, coaxingly, 'when he's knocked up, will you do me the great kindness of tying this card round his neck?' 'Well, I see no objections; maybe I will.' He seemed quite amiable as he said so. I had to stick my card in the saddle-flap, walked on a hundred yards, saw the brute mount mine: took off my hat and saluted him, which he courteously reciprocated, dug his spurs into Beverley's flanks, and here, when I came to myself, I stood disgusted. Well, it is not far on to Dennes. I trudged on, and next morning got to Cashiobury. Do you think I saw Beverley again? Yes, I did. The man—my first bush-ranger and sticking-up—was a gentleman, rode him to a standstill, tied my card round his neck. That card, Beverley too, not many weeks after came back to me. I say that fellow was a gentleman. *He was hung about three months after.*"

With several humorous stories are included others of hairbreadth escapes, of troubles with the blacks, of their cannibal and culinary habits—these latter are somewhat disgusting, and would have been better omitted—of shipwrecked sailors, and of escaped convicts who lived for years with the aborigines. Had Mr. Russell confined himself to such subjects, and written a book of half the size, omitting several dry political chapters and at least one hundred pages of inflated, involved eloquence, he would have done more credit to himself and given greater satisfaction to his readers.

Marie Thérèse, Impératrice. 1744-1746. Par le Duc de Broglie. 2 vols. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

In these two volumes the Duc de Broglie continues his history of the great series of events which began with the outbreak of the first Silesian War, and probably the judgment of most readers will be that the narrative improves as it advances. The writer deals gently with the mistakes of France, but he displays no desire to attribute them, as in previous volumes, to ideal motives, and he shows that he understands clearly the intellectual and moral feebleness of Louis XV. Although he has still much to say about the cynicism of Frederick II. of Prussia, he takes into account the difficulties which sometimes made it hard for the Prussian king to pursue a perfectly straightforward policy; and occasionally he

even expresses admiration for Frederick's better qualities. It cannot be said that the Duc de Broglie has thrown much new light on the period to which the volume relate. His researches have, however, enabled him to introduce details which give a certain freshness to some parts of his story, and the reader's interest is maintained to the end by the skilful arrangement of his materials and the general lucidity of his style.

At the time when this part of the narrative opens the Emperor Charles VII. was still alive and carrying on his struggle with Maria Theresa. Maria Theresa had the support of England, Charles VII. that of France; and Frederick II. had begun the second Silesian War, anxious not only to strengthen his hold over his new province, but to prevent Austria from becoming inconveniently powerful in Germany. Frederick had pushed his way into Bohemia, and captured Prague; and it is probable that if the French had fulfilled their engagements his bold scheme of operations would have been carried out with brilliant success. The French, however, having permitted the Austrians to cross the Rhine, declined to pursue them; and Frederick had the mortification of being outmanœuvred, and driven from Bohemia, by Count Traun, whom he afterwards described as his teacher in the art of war. The Duc de Broglie gives a very good account of Traun's masterly tactics and of the impression produced on public opinion by Frederick's retreat. The first Silesian War had secured for Frederick a great reputation as a military commander. Now almost every one felt sure that his ability had been overrated, and even Prussians expressed a doubt whether, in beginning a new struggle with Austria, he had not rashly undertaken a task that was far beyond his power.

Charles VII. died on the 20th of January, 1745, and soon afterwards his successor in Bavaria was compelled to conclude peace with Maria Theresa. This placed Frederick in an extremely perilous position, which was made more dangerous by the fact that Augustus III., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, entered into an alliance with Austria. It seemed not improbable that even Russia, on whose friendship Frederick had counted, would take part against him. He had been at great pains to obtain and keep the good-will of the Czarina Elizabeth, and did not doubt that his efforts had been successful. Suddenly, when he expected her to help him by acting as mediator at the Saxon Court, she gave him to understand that in her opinion he was the aggressor in the war, and that the Elector of Saxony, if attacked, would have her support. This surprising change of front was attributed by many people to the influence of the Chancellor Bestuchef, who was supposed to have been bought by "British gold." The French Minister had given the same Bestuchef 50,000 ducats to induce him to act in a contrary sense; "but," says the Duc de Broglie, "England was rich enough to make a higher bid."

Frederick looked in vain to France for the aid he so urgently needed. The Duc de Broglie suggests all sorts of excuses for the conduct of his countrymen; but the plain truth is that they had a game of their own to play, and saw no reason why they should

keep their promises to Frederick unless at the same time they could do something that might be for their own advantage. Although he bitterly resented the treatment he received from them, he did not allow himself to be disheartened by his difficulties. At a moment when he appeared to be almost on the verge of ruin, he wrote to Podewils in a tone which even the Duc de Broglie, who intensely dislikes him, acknowledges to be "noble and truly royal." And at the battle of Hohenfriedberg he soon gave his enemies good reason to suspect that they had not measured the full extent of his vigour and resource. After this great victory over the Austrians and the Saxons, Frederick concluded with England the Convention of Hanover; and he would gladly have made terms with Maria Theresa, for he now definitely knew that he would gain nothing by his nominal alliance with France. But Maria Theresa, whose spirit was as resolute as his own, was determined that Silesia should be reconquered; and even after the battle of Sohr England was unable to persuade her to enter into negotiations with him for peace. So eager was she to crush Frederick that when the attempted invasion of Brandenburg by Austrian and Saxon troops was foiled she tried hard to win the friendship of France. The Duc de Broglie is strongly interested by Maria Theresa's effort to form a Franco-Austrian alliance against Prussia; and he does not fail to indicate the great consequences which, if it had succeeded, might have sprung from it. But France was not prepared for so sudden a change of policy, and after the battle of Kesselsdorf the empress had no alternative but to accede to the demands of the king whom, of all her enemies, she most cordially detested.

The Peace of Dresden did not bring the War of the Austrian Succession to an end, but, as the Duc de Broglie shows, and as many other writers have shown, it marked an era in history, for it prepared the way for an entirely new grouping of the European powers. Prussia had learnt that her natural ally was not France, but England, and the first steps had been taken which led ultimately, in the Seven Years' War, to the common action of France and Austria. Perhaps the best part of the Duc de Broglie's book is that in which he deals with this part of his subject. He is disposed sometimes to give rather too much prominence to personal influences and court intrigues. Here he presents a really striking account of some of the deepest tendencies of international politics about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Some sketches of character in the course of the narrative give evidence not only of conscientious research, but of considerable insight. The qualities of D'Argenson have never been more truly or more vividly described than in this work, and the Duc de Broglie has made the most of the opportunities provided for him by the connexion of Voltaire with the events of the time. He has added, too, some good touches to his portrait of Belle-Isle. He has hardly brought out with sufficient force the masculine intelligence and restless energy of Maria Theresa, but there are few readers who will not find that he contributes something to their knowledge of Louis XV. and

the French Court. Royalist as he is, the Duc de Broglie says almost enough in these volumes to explain how it happened that the monarchy lost the confidence and the respect of the French people.

The First Epistle of Peter. Revised Text, with Introduction and Commentary. By R. Johnstone, LL.B., D.D. (Edinburgh, Clark.)

SCOTLAND is a land of theology as well as of cakes, and its theology bespeaks a hardy race nurtured in a rough climate. Yet whatever be the cause, notwithstanding the active and logical character of their minds, the Scotch have contributed to theology few works of standard and permanent excellence. The range of thought has been limited, whether by their creeds or other barriers we need not inquire. Dr. Johnstone's volume on 'The First Epistle of Peter' illustrates the national predilection for studying the Bible with a patience and minuteness which it well deserves. After the many expositions of this catholic epistle we are surprised to see an octavo volume of 417 pages occupied with an explanation of five chapters, reminding one of the good old times when Dr. John Owen filled seven volumes with a commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews.

Much in the author's interpretation of this epistle's separate verses will commend itself to the student of Scripture. Dr. Johnstone has laboured to bring out the meaning of the sacred writer, illustrating the words of the text with general fairness. The range of his reading is wide, and he has used it to good purpose. Unluckily, however, his critical faculty is not great, and his style is verbose. The perusal of the work soon becomes wearisome from the excessive verbiage and accumulation of useless matter.

The first place to which a reader naturally turns is that relating to the new doctrine enunciated in the third chapter of the epistle (verses 18-20), where Christ's preaching to the spirits in prison is spoken of. Here no fewer than forty pages are devoted to the discussion of the subject. Dr. Johnstone denies the reference of the words to Christ's descent into Hades to preach to those who were impenitent in the days of Noah. This is unfortunate, for to restrict the sense as he does to the pleading of the divine Logos while the impenitent were on earth is to pervert the meaning of the whole passage and to misinterpret the word *prison*, which Dr. Johnstone passes over without explanation.

The work is an example of Bishop Elliott's bad method, in its minute attention to the article, prepositions, adverbs, tenses, &c., carried to excess, as if the sacred writer gave special heed to these points, discriminating and distinguishing shades of meaning through them. Hence the frequent references to Winer and Buttman, and examination of words belonging to the province of lexicons. In one passage, where *ποτέ* is concerned, the author speaks of a certain argument having weight "if the epistle had been a document written in a leisurely way, and with minute attention to literary form"; and of the style of the New Testament epistolary writings being justly compared to "that of our own familiar

letters or of conversation." Why was not this idea embodied in the commentary? Why waste an entire page on the absence of the article from *καβωτοῦ* in iii. 20? And wherefore the long irrelevant remarks on the absence of the article in *ἀπειθήσαντι*? At pp. 263, 264, a page and a half turns upon the aorist *ἐκήρυξεν* (iii. 19) having a pluperfect sense and its bearing on a certain exegesis of the passage. The discussion is useless. Instances of the commentator's incorrect exegesis appear in regard to the verb *ἐπεστράφητε* (ii. 25), which should not be translated "have turned," but "are turned." *Ζωποιηθεῖς* (iii. 18), which refers to Christ's resurrection, is incorrectly explained of "an accession of power and energy, a quickening so great and glorious as naturally to suggest the image of life from the dead." The noun *ἐπερώτημα* (iii. 21) is examined throughout four pages, and an incorrect sense assigned to it in the end, "an entreaty addressed to God," with the context following "for a good conscience."

The author seldom indulges in sermonizing language, for which he is to be commended, since the few examples of it in his commentary are not happy; such as that which starts from *πορεύεται εἰς οὐρανόν* in p. 299, or "the various stages of our Lord's course of triumph," put into the plural of *δόξα* (i. 11), in p. 80. Probably nothing in the commentary will surprise readers more than the way in which the expectation of Christ's near advent entertained by the apostles and their contemporaries is dealt with:—

"Whether the apostles themselves, pondering the data which God had made known to them, thought it likely that 'the end of all things' would come during their own generation, is a question to which we are not in a position to give an answer. Considering how wide, according to what the Lord had told them, the diffusion of the gospel throughout the world was to be,—and also the fact that they themselves received communications from the Spirit with regard to events which appearances could not lead them to look upon as probably of immediate or very speedy occurrence, such as the general conversion of the Jews (Rom. xi.),—it may reasonably be doubted whether they did entertain such an opinion. What was their private anticipation, however, whilst an interesting question, is not one of theological importance; whereas it is of vast moment to see clearly that their *teaching* is in no respect inconsistent with truth. Now they have nowhere said anything beyond what the Apostle John in the Apocalypse gives us again and again as the express utterance of the Lord Jesus Himself in His glory, 'Behold, I come quickly.'"

The contrast of this occurs in the preceding page:—

"The perfect *ηγγικεύ* (as e.g. Rom. xiii. 12; Jas. v. 8) is practically = *ἔγγιστος* (Mark xiii. 29; Phil. iv. 5), differing from it only by intimating that there has been previous approach. Now, how can this statement of Peter, the similar declarations of the other apostles (as in the passages of Philippians and James, just referred to), and the promise of our Lord Himself, 'Behold, I come quickly' (Rev. iii. 11, xxii. 7, 12, 20), be reconciled with the facts of history? Eighteen centuries have passed away, and 'the sign of the Son of Man' has not yet appeared in the sky. How then could the Lord's Second Advent and 'the end of all things' be in those old days predicted as at that time near? The answer—one which the Christian, in the measure of the liveliness and intelligence of his faith, sees and feels to be satisfactory—seems

clearly to be that the matter is here set before us as it is viewed from heaven."

The introduction is by no means without faults. The wrong date assigned to the epistle vitiates a right apprehension of authorship; and the making of Babylon to be Babylon on the Euphrates instead of Rome is altogether improbable. In fact, Dr. Johnstone has lessened the value of his volume by a general disregard of the modern critical school, and by giving attention to inferior commentators. Dr. Gloag, in his introduction to the catholic epistles, discusses the general questions pertaining to the epistle and its eschatology in a superior way to Dr. Johnstone; but the latter never mentions him.

The volume, unnecessarily long, is increased by the printing of the Greek text, which is a useless addition; and the few critical notes subjoined are of small importance. The commentary is a respectable work, but does not advance our knowledge of the epistle. In some respects it is even retrograde, ignoring and denying ascertained results. Had he followed Horace's maxim with regard to his book, "nonum prematur in annum," he could have done better. But expositors impregnated with credal theology are forward to comment accordingly, and to enhance its importance with special pleasure. The author is a conscientious worker of restricted view, having undertaken a task which even Weiss cannot perform without failure.

Histoire Ancienne de l'Orient. Par F. Lenormant. 6 vols. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

No student can contemplate this stately work without feelings of poignant regret. Though entitled the ninth edition of a popular handbook, it was really the repository for all the mines of knowledge which the indefatigable author had explored since his short sketch first published in 1869. There was really no one of our day who knew so many independent lines of research, and who had studied them with such independence as to add to each of them from his own genius and resources. And yet all this was accomplished before the age of forty-six! The last unfinished work he brought before the public was the account of his rambles and studies in Magna Græcia. In these records he showed himself at home not only in classical, but even in mediæval and modern history. The work before us shows what his preface asserts, that except in Sanskrit he was working at first hand through all the most difficult of ancient records. He professes himself to have done most in the untrdden paths of non-Assyrian cuneiforms; but the Semitic dialects—Assyrian, Phoenician, Aramaic—were all familiar to him, and so were the Egyptian hieroglyphics. He had written an elaborate treatise on the invention and dissemination of the alphabet. Comparative mythology was also to him a special study, and the present work opens with a large and luminous exposition of the parallel traditions among primitive people concerning the Fall of Man, the Deluge, and the dissemination of the human race. Can we wonder that upon his death-bed he bequeathed his unfinished task to M. Babelon with the pathetic words: "N'abusez pas du travail; moi, j'en meurs"?

This happened in 1883, when three volumes of the book had been published, which completed the plan as far only as the Egyptian section. The succeeding volumes have been written by M. Babelon, not from notes or sketches bequeathed to him, but from the perhaps more trustworthy indices of the earlier handbook, supplemented by the various occasional works and essays in which Lenormant never failed to record every new progress he had made. It would be idle to assert that, however conscientious and careful, M. Babelon's continuation possesses all the high qualities of his master's work—the ease and confidence which are only attained by long and personal familiarity with early records, and still more by the consciousness (clearly expressed in Lenormant's preface) that the writer commands authority even among specialists. But all this is most honestly and modestly acknowledged in the second preface, which opens the fourth volume.

There is probably no country but France in which an explorer like Lenormant would feel himself tempted to become also an expounder, and desire to popularize (*vulgariser* is his own word) the results attained by the sacred band of original workers. And so there is no country but France where ease and grace of exposition are so common that they are often possessed by those whose ordinary habit is not to expound, but to explore. There is, moreover, no country but France where a publisher could venture to produce such a series of illustrated histories as Duruy's 'History of Rome,' his 'History of Greece,' and the present work—all teeming with illustrations, and implying each of them an outlay of some thousand pounds. There must be there an intelligent public to buy and read such books, which may exist also in America, but would be hard to find elsewhere. The illustrations in the present case are, indeed, gratuitously multiplied, for some which occur in the second volume reappear in the third, and as a rule the cuts taken from Ebers's 'Aegypten' have been spoilt in the transference. But, on the whole, the illustrations are instructive, and, if not new to scholars, help to give the public for whom the book was written a clear and lively view of civilizations far removed in their material aspects from anything in modern Europe. These, then, are the external circumstances of the remarkable book before us. Let us turn to its inner aspects.

The very opening exhibits the strict orthodoxy of the author, who was a conscientious Catholic, and whose theories are, therefore, eminently suitable for a popular book to be circulated among the average households of any Christian country. The narratives of the Creation, Fall of Man, Deluge, and Tower of Babel are recited with a detail necessary, perhaps, for a society where children are not made intimate with their Bibles, but which might have been spared had the book been composed for German or English families. It is in the discussion of the many parallel legends among kindred races that Lenormant shows all his acuteness and his erudition. For he is ever anxious so to interpret the sacred text as to make it harmonize with the results of science, and he does it, perhaps, more successfully than most who have essayed this task. Thus

the absence of all record of a deluge among the black races of the world (negroes and Papuans) leads him to think that Noah's deluge only applied to the higher races within a certain area, and that the author of the table of nations (Gen. x.) deliberately excluded the rest.

M. Babelon, who writes the history of the Jews in the sixth volume, is even more orthodox than his master, and postulates the Mosaic origin of the Pentateuch in the fourteenth century B.C., nor does he venture on the criticism of the text and its formation which Lenormant at the opening of his work promised to give us here. The narrative of the early Jewish history follows the Old Testament so closely that we again feel M. Babelon might have merely referred to it, and so saved space for other things. For this sixth volume shows signs of curtailment, and is not carried out with the breadth and fulness of the earlier volumes. While the Egyptians occupy two whole volumes, and the Assyrian-Chaldean civilization nearly as much (eight hundred pages), the latter part of the sixth volume disposes of Jews, Arameans, Arabs, Phœnicians, and Carthaginians in one hundred and sixty pages. Moreover, the publishers here announce that they have thought fit to omit the history of early Indian civilization, as being not allied more closely to the subject than that of China. The argument is a bad one, for the history which includes the religion of Zoroaster and the Aryans of Bactria and Persia should not omit the discussion of the Vedas and of Brahminism. Such, indeed, was the plan of Lenormant in his older manual, and such is the plan of Duncker in his large book upon the same lines as that now before us.

There is, indeed, ample place for a seventh volume, and we may hope that M. Lévy, when he has been sufficiently rewarded by the success of his enterprise, may see his way to have it written by a Sanskritist who is familiar with the field already traversed by Lassen and others. It seems to us also that as the civilization of Asia Minor is handled (v. 453, *sqq.*) in connexion with the Medes and Persians, and as M. Babelon feels himself at a loss to explain the Trojan remains, it would have been quite logical to include an account of the prehistoric remains in Greece proper, such as those at Spata, Tiryns, and Mycene, which have surely as much right to find a place in a history of the early East as the history of the Carthaginians; for the Mycenaean remains are most important in helping us to judge the early remains of Asia Minor, with which they are directly connected in the early legends.

But it is hardly reasonable to ask for more when so much has been given us; so much, too, in the way of actual translations of curious texts—a feature distinguishing the histories written in our own time from those of earlier generations. Thus such documents as the *Periplus of Hanno*, the inscription on the tunnel of Siloam, as well as all the principal Assyrian texts, are given, not in extract, but as completely as they now exist. This is eminently true of the treatment of Egyptian history and culture, which, as we have said, is the most satisfactory portion of the work. But then the history of Egypt has a certain unity of

character, and the study of the documents is far simpler than is the case with the more various, fragmentary, and disputed texts of Mesopotamia. It should be added that Lenormant had here the aid of his friend M. Maspero, whose researches and writings during his conduct of the Boulak Museum will form an epoch in the history of Egyptian studies. Lenormant lived to utilize the last wonderful find of the mummies at Dahr-el-Bahari; and even the ghastly remains of Ramses II. figure late in the sixth volume. Everything known up to 1883 is carefully utilized. Since that time M. Revillout's Demotic studies have added greatly to our knowledge, but mostly in a period subsequent to that handled by our author. The date upon the cover of the third volume (1887) is therefore still just indication of the standpoint attained in this latest account of Egypt. It is really up to date at the present time, and will remain so till new discoveries are not only made, but brought within the frame of the history as we now understand it.

There are, indeed, great monuments which, though long known, are now placed outside this frame, and will probably never be explained. Lenormant adopts the view of M. Maspero, that both the Sphinx and the granite temple near it date from an age before that of writing, and so anterior to the possibility of any trustworthy history. The elaborate system of writing, which meets us in its completeness as early as the second dynasty, was not the first effort of Egyptian culture, and it is more than probable that both building and other arts preceded it. But on these and kindred questions we cannot enter. In fact, the 2,500 pages we have undertaken to review cannot even be described, far less criticized, within the limits of an article. The same difficulty may, we fear, attend the reading of the book, which will appear a mighty undertaking to any but those well accustomed to solid study. There are certainly hundreds to whom the original manual, in its modest and handy three volumes, will bring knowledge and delight, while they would never have attempted either the purchase or the perusal of the six tomes in quarto.

It may be long, indeed, before the Fates again permit the existence of a scholar like Lenormant. But we must thank them for sending him at the right moment—when large fields of modern research were still within the grasp of an exceptional mind, and when the duty of popularizing special discoveries had just come round again; for this, too, has its cycles and its day of honour in the history of civilization.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

The Youngest Miss Green. By F. W. Robinson. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

The Superior Sex: a Satirical Comedy. By Harold Vallings. 2 vols. (White & Co.)

Mademoiselle Loulou. Par Gyp. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

In depicting the class of itinerant showmen who form such an important feature of the country fairs and village feasts of the United Kingdom, Mr. F. W. Robinson is certainly without an equal among contemporary story-tellers. If, as is not unlikely, a good deal

of the truth and closeness of his observation is lost upon the general reader, it is not lost upon those who, like himself, have given attention to this form of vagabond life. Humorous as are his pictures of showman life, he never sacrifices to humour that honest realism which is the characteristic of his work. Take, for instance, the following scene, where the heroine's father, a quaint and whimsical mixture of bandit and circus rider, endeavours to seduce the reformed girl back to her old life as horsewoman and lion queen. It is in the verisimilitude of the picture that its humour lies:—

"You would be an immense draw," Mr. Green said. "'Reappearance of Antiope, the celebrated Lion Queen,' should be on every wall in England in its turn. Real good would come of that to all of us, assuredly." "I am speaking of good to your immortal soul—to any soul amongst them who might be taught to pray and to believe," cried Jule Green, warmly. "Oh! that sort of game," said her father, ruefully. "Ah! I wasn't thinking of that. I had forgotten for a moment all your preaching and praying fads; I had indeed, Jule, much as I have suffered from them in my poorer estate; and even that might be managed on Sundays now and then," he said, with a sudden brightening of countenance, "and might be a bit of an advertisement, too, and a draw, if we gave you the tent to preach in on the holy Sabbath, and had a band and a tambourine girl or two, and a collection afterwards. I would not mind collecting, or Enoch either—no, not Enoch, I think," he added, quickly, as a doubt of Enoch crossed his mind with lightning-like celerity. "Have you anything more to say?" asked his daughter, sharply. "A great deal if I only had the time, my dear. I think I mentioned to you, Jule, that I have bought two new lions to make a show with Pompus, who is getting terribly sullen and obstinate—neuralgia, I fancy—the old cage was full of draughts. But you could manage him always. And those beasts want training, and you were always very good at that before you went 'serious' so foolishly. No one like you, Jule! And the time we should save in getting the animals tractable. And the happy life altogether—the good old times again, girl—the success of it all—the increased receipts—the brave show! And all in the family too—the united family once more."

Mr. Robinson's range has, however, been always somewhat *borné*. When he goes beyond the classes he has specially studied—when he essays, as in some parts of the interesting story before us, to depict the class whom George Borrow and Mr. F. H. Groome have so admirably painted, the true Romany—his success is far from conspicuous. It is a remarkable thing, however, that, with the single exception of Mr. George Meredith in 'Harry Richmond,' no novelist seems to have succeeded in painting the true Romany. We say this with full recollection of Meg Merrilies, though she is one of the grandest figures in all fiction. Meg, to our thinking, though her *locale* is the Borders, is really a typical Highland woman. With regard to novelists generally, the truth seems to be that the stage has so entirely adopted the Romany—the Romany in a highly conventional form has become so completely a stage property—that the moment the novelist tries his hand at depicting him his imagination becomes dominated by the old traditions, and consequently nothing is more conventional than the gypsies of modern fiction. On the other hand, writers like

Mr. George Smith, who have attempted to describe the gypsies for philanthropic purposes, are so ignorant of the racial characteristics of this remarkable people that they give the name of "gipsy" to the entire heterogeneous horde of tramps and rovers whom the Romanies themselves hate or despise. Since Borrow, indeed, the author of 'In Gipsy Tents' seems to be the only writer able to depict the Romany as he is. But that fascinating book is nothing more nor less than a simple record of actual experience. Its author should write a story depicting a class of wanderers who in another generation may have disappeared altogether, for the best of the gypsies are migrating most rapidly to America, where there is more elbow-room if not a freer air. The peculiar interest of the Romany lies in this, that in a general way it may be said that the women possess all the virtues of the race, even to the physical courage and often to the physical strength. The Calmuck Tartars seem in this peculiarity to be more like the Romanies than are their Hindoo congeners. So superior in all things are the gipsy women to the gipsy men, not only in England, but all over Europe, that this characteristic is alone sufficient to mark a racial difference. But though the gypsies who figure in this book are not so successfully drawn as are the other vagabonds, there is throughout the story the same "unbookish" freshness which always lends a peculiar charm to Mr. Robinson's work. The plot, though not strikingly original, is far from being without originality, and is developed with the easy skill which is always at this author's command. It is not in conceiving an original plot nor in working it out by means of original characters that the hand of the experienced story-teller is made manifest. It is in the way in which the story is "laid out," the way in which each chapter unfolds just enough, and never too much of the story. Nothing but practice endows the novelist with this faculty. On the whole, the characters in 'The Youngest Miss Green' are not so vigorously drawn as the characters in Mr. Robinson's recent story 'The Courting of Mary Smith,' but the novel is one which is sure to be welcomed by a large class of readers.

Mr. Vallings is not accredited on his title-page with any previous performance in the arena of authorship, and it may be gathered from the pages of 'The Superior Sex' that this is a first sketch by an unpractised hand. The incidents are marked by a combination of the improbable and the hackneyed, whilst the dialogue is at once thin and stiff. A widowed major comes home from India, retires from the army, and settles down in a comfortable house in the West End. But he has a clever and good-looking daughter, Alexis to wit, who for some reason or other is very much of an encumbrance; and she, becoming aware of the fact, goes out to seek her fortunes. Meanwhile there is another filial failure in the shape of the younger son of a duke, who becomes an "omnibus cad," and earns an honest living until the duke happens to take an airing in his bus. "Seldom, probably," the author observes, "have an English duke and his son met under more peculiar circumstances." How the fates of Alexis and Lord Henry

are intertwined, how one shock restores health to the sick and another turns the selfish major into his moral antithesis, with sundry other circumstances of a more or less interesting character, Mr. Vallings must be allowed to tell in his own far from unattractive manner. The story may give pleasure to many readers; but it is right to say that its comedy is a good deal more apparent than its satire.

In 'Mademoiselle Loulou' Gyp is at her best, and the admirers of her odd style will have a treat. Unlike most of her volumes, the present one forms an unbroken series, and there is but one heroine to all the chapters, Loulou, a "modern" young lady of fifteen—an older "Petit Bob," supposed, too, to belong to the gentler sex. Gyp has never written better, but there is an almost mechanical sameness about her work. Calmann Lévy generally prints Gyp carefully, but at p. 225 there is a blunder of "dix" for six which spoils a story.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

A Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago (Chapman & Hall) is an interesting contribution to the earlier literature of the United States. The book appears to have been printed in America, and the spelling is that of the American printers at the present day, and not that of the time when Eliza Southgate Bowne, the girl of eighty years ago, wrote the letters which are now published. Mr. Clarence Cook, who writes the introduction, is a little too enthusiastic when he says that "Fanny Burney, and Fanny Burney alone, could have written letters like these." The letters are undoubtedly interesting, but their interest is historical rather than literary. We should like to see the clothes worn when Eliza Southgate was a child, but we should not think of recommending them as patterns to be followed nowadays. Fanny Burney did more than write what has a purely retrospective interest; her writings, with the exception of the dreary novel 'The Wanderer' and the pedantic memoirs of her father, have a literary flavour and value. What gives a charm to this American girl's letters is their naturalness. She enables us to see, as no other writing has done, wherein the American girl at the beginning of this century differed from the American girl whom many persons meet and are unable to understand. A few phrases which are now regarded as distinctively American were used by Eliza Southgate, and they may have descended to her from the good old colonial days. Writing in the first year in this century, she says "we had a charming time," and again, "I have had a ranting time." At present Americans of both sexes speak of having "a good time"; those of the male sex speak of a "high old time"; a "ranting time" is a locution which has not survived except in a few out-of-the-way places. Eliza Southgate, after becoming Mrs. Bowne, died at the age of twenty-five. The readers of her simple story will find her a delightful acquaintance, and they will lament her premature end.

Mrs. ELIZABETH B. CUSTER'S Tenting on the Plains (Sampson Low & Co.) is the story of her husband's life and her own during several years. The late Major-General Custer was an officer of whom his country had good reason to be proud. His early death in the fight with Indians was widely regretted. Out of the thirty-seven years of his short life, fourteen were spent in his country's service. He saw much hard fighting, and he had many hairbreadth escapes. He was in all the battles of the Potomac but one; "he had eleven horses shot under him, received bullet holes in his hat, had a lock of his hair cut off by a passing shot, was wounded in the thigh by a spent ball, was crushed by the fall

of his wounded horse until the buttons of his jacket were almost flattened, and at one time charged into the enemy's lines, and would have been taken prisoner, except that in the *mélée* he escaped, as he wore an overcoat he had captured from a Confederate officer in a former engagement." In reviewing Mrs. Custer's 'Boots and Saddles' three years ago, we wrote strongly in praise of her husband and herself, and this praise we are ready to repeat now. Yet we cannot add that the present volume is as good as its subject. It is too big. Even Mrs. Custer's enthusiasm and wifely devotion cannot hinder the reader from wishing that many pages, if not several chapters, had been cancelled. A few chapters are admirable, but their effect is marred by others which weary. A little judicious editing would have made this book still more readable. Still the reader who may think it rather too long will yet lay it down with increased admiration for General Custer and his wife.

If other papers read before the Society for Historical Studies at Montreal are as good as that of the President, Mr. G. E. Hart, which is entitled 'The Fall of New France, 1755-60' (Montreal, Drysdale & Co.; London, Putnam's Sons), then the Society deserves our congratulations. The illustrations, of which there are many, elucidate the text; and the facsimile of an unpublished letter by Wolfe forms a frontispiece of special attraction. Mr. Hart labours under the disadvantage of coming before the public after Mr. Francis Parkman, yet his condensed account of the great struggle which ended the supremacy of France in Canada is well worthy of the notice of historical students, and will interest the reader to whom its details are not familiar.

The Story of the City of New York, as told by Mr. Charles Burr Todd (Putnam's Sons), will be read with pleasure by others than those who have the happiness of being New Yorkers. The Empire City, as they proudly style it, is in many respects the most notable of all the cities in America. Its history has been alike chequered and remarkable. Whether, as Mr. Todd imagines, it will surpass London in the course of twenty-five years, "if the present rate of increase is continued," remains to be seen. London does not owe its position amongst the cities of the world to the number of its inhabitants. There are nearly as many people in Pekin, yet Pekin is not the capital of the world. It is no drawback to the story told that Mr. Todd tells it with an enthusiastic belief in the future greatness of the city of which he may be a native and is doubtless a citizen. There are many and appropriate illustrations in his book.

Harvard Reminiscences, by Dr. Andrew J. Peabody (Trübner), is one of those books which ought to be privately printed. The last chapter, giving an account of Harvard as it was sixty years ago, when Dr. Peabody was a student, has the greatest general interest. A few of the "college officers" of whom he gives biographical sketches are known to fame, and of these we may mention Palfrey and Ticknor; but the others, though estimable and learned and doubtless well fitted for their offices, do not merit special notice.

THOSE who desire to learn more than they already know about the North American Indians in 1833 will find their curiosity amply satisfied in Mr. John Treat Irving's *Indian Sketches* (Putnam's Sons). The sketches were written more than fifty years ago; many of them appeared in a New York newspaper at the time, and few persons, if any, would have regretted if they had remained in the files of a newspaper. They are readable, but they are out of date.

A LARGE volume describing *Governor Chamberlain's Administration in South Carolina* (Putnam's Sons) is one of those books which Charles Lamb would have classed amongst those which should not be found in any gentleman's library. The task which Mr. Chamberlain had to discharge

was very difficult, and he may have been as much maligned as his supporters assert, yet those who have to read through this work in order to appreciate his labours will find their task quite as trying as his.

The Pilgrim Republic (Trübner & Co.) is a work designed by Mr. John A. Goodwin to narrate in detail the story of the settlement of New Plymouth by those who are known as the Pilgrim Fathers, and who are often confounded with the Puritan Fathers who settled Massachusetts. The story is one which has often been told. We doubt whether the extreme minuteness of detail in which it is retold in this work is an advantage. The general public read condensed narratives in preference to exhaustive and exhausting ones. Yet for the historian, and for those who take an interest in early American history, this work is a mine of information. A full index adds greatly to its value.

THE sixth volume of Mr. Justin Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America* (Sampson Low & Co.) is as good as any of the preceding ones, and that is no small praise. The nearer this work reaches its end the greater is our admiration for it as a whole. It is an honour to its editor and his contributors, and is in all respects worthy of its subject.

THE new edition of *The Federalist*, edited by Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge (Fisher Unwin), will probably be accepted as the definitive one. Mr. Lodge's disquisition upon the apportionment of the several letters ends in as good a settlement of the points at issue as can fairly be expected. The work itself is indispensable to all those who desire to understand the scope and character of the existing constitution of the United States.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Pollock's Dictionary of the Clyde from Tinto to Ailsa Craig (Glasgow, Menzies) is "based on somewhat similar lines to Dickens's well-known 'Dictionary of the Thames.'" It is a practical and serviceable handbook. But—and the *but* is a big one—its article on "Tinto" is lifted bodily from the 'Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland'; so, with some trifling changes and additions, is that on "Ailsa Craig"; and so are dozens and dozens of other articles on intermediate places. The very blunders are faithfully reproduced, e.g., under "Ayr" "south-westward" for south-eastward, and "Gadd" for Gana Hill under "Sources of the Clyde." Such wholesale indebtedness is scarcely covered by the note prefixed to the second edition that "in the preparation of the present work the following publications have been consulted, and to some extent made use of by kind permission of the respective publishers and authors:—'Black's Guide to Scotland,' 'Days at the Coast,' 'Days at Clyde Watering-Places,' 'Handbook of Hamilton,' 'Clydehead,' 'The Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland,' 'Clyde District of Dumbartonshire.'"

THE publishers of Mr. Clark Russell's new volume of sea stories have provided it with a preface which is little more than a puffing advertisement. In principle this sort of introduction is undesirable, and in Mr. Russell's case quite unnecessary. The volume, which bears the title of *The Mystery of the Ocean Star* (Chatto & Windus), is the sixth annual collection of Mr. Russell's stories, and is remarkable because it shows no diminution in vigour and freshness, though the topics dealt with are much the same as in the earlier volumes and in the author's many novels.

Mrs. Walford's A Mere Child (Spencer Blackett) is a capital specimen of her agreeable style. It is refreshing to read a story in which there is no bad character and no pretension to any other aim than those of pleasing the reader and holding his attention. The characters are sketched with artistic decision, and the setting of the story, both in the Highlands and in London, is excellent.

THERE comes a time, unfortunately, in the career of successful novelists when the temptation to publish inferior work cannot be resisted. Mrs. Walford has, it seems, arrived at that stage. The reader of *Dinah's Son* (Clarke & Co.) will find it necessary to turn back often to the title-page to assure himself that Mrs. Walford is the author. The story must assuredly be a very early work of hers. It shows every sign of inexperience.

We have on our table *Old and New Spain*, by H. M. Field (Ward & Downey), — *Zurich and its Environs* (Zurich, Orell Füssli), — *The Official Guide to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway* (Cassell), — *The Vale of Llangollen*, by R. Darlington (Adams & Sons), — *Virgil's Georgics*, Books III. and IV., abridged from Prof. Conington's edition by the late Rev. J. G. Sheppard (Bell), — *Third French Course*, by A. Esclangon (Collins), — *History and Geography Examination Papers*, compiled by C. H. Spence (Bell), — *A Stepping-Stone to French Translation*, by B. Probst (Nutt), — *Virgil's Aeneid*, Books I. and II., abridged from Prof. Conington's edition by the late Rev. J. G. Sheppard (Bell), — *Xenophon's Anabasis*, Book II., edited by A. S. Walpole (Macmillan), — *Xenophon, The Anabasis*, Book V. (Rivingtons), — *Arithmetic for Standards II. to VII.* (Moffatt & Paige), — *The Nature of Harmony and Metre*, by M. Hauptmann, translated by W. E. Heathcote (Sonnenchein), — *A New Era of Thought*, by C. H. Hinton (Sonnenchein), — *New York Railroad Commissioners' Report for 1887*, 2 vols. (Wilson), — *Varieties of Whist*, by Aquarius (Harrison), — *Indian Outfits*, by Maude Bradshaw (Myra), — *Woman: her Rights and Duties*, by Minerva (Jarrold), — *The Physical Culture of Women*, by Miss Chreiman (Low), — *English Prose, from Maundeville to Thackeray*, edited by A. Galton (Scott), — *Ireland under Coercion*, by W. H. Hurlbert, 2 vols. (Edinburgh, Douglas), — *Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield*, edited by J. W. M. Gibbs (Bell), — *The Pillars of Society, and other Plays*, by H. Ibsen, edited by H. Ellis (Scott), — *In Spite of Himself*, by Amelia E. Barr (Clarke), — *Scottish Weird Tales, English Weird Tales, and Irish Weird Tales*, in 3 vols. (Edinburgh, Paterson), — *The Lost Tide*, by J. P. Findlay (Edinburgh, Olibphant, Anderson & Ferrier), — *Madame Midas*, by F. Hume (Hansom Cab Publishing Company), — *A Bunch of Shamrocks*, by M. J. Houston (Hamilton), — *The Princess Daphne* (Ward & Downey), — *The Kalevala, the Epic Poem of Finland*, translated into English Verse by J. M. Crawford, 2 vols. (New York, Alden), — *St. Peter's Chains*, by Aubrey De Vere, LL.D. (Burns & Oates), — *The Window in the Rock*, by E. Foskett (Simpkin), — *Shakespeare's Plays, Text in English and German: King Henry IV.*, Parts I. and II., edited by C. Sacha (Whittaker), — *Poems*, by the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman' (Macmillan), — *The Inspiration of the Old Testament Inductively Considered*, by A. Cave (Congregational Union of England and Wales), — *Meditations on St. Ignatius of Loyola*, translated by M. A. W. (Burns & Oates), — *Akkadian Genesis*, by E. G. King, D.D. (Bell), — *Bishop Patteson, the Martyr of Melanesia*, by J. Page (Partidge), — *Bommeloen og Karmoen med Omgivelser*, by Hans Reusch (Christiania, Steensballe), — *Geologische Studien über Niederländisch-West-Indien*, by K. Martin (Leyden, Brill), — *Samedirevue*, Vol. I. (Paris, 66, Rue du Bac), — *Sunto delle Lezioni di Statistica*, by Prof. G. Ferroglio (Turin, Bruno), — *Archiv für Soziale Gesetzgebung und Statistik*, Part I., by Dr. H. Braun (Tübingen, Laupp). Among New Editions we have *A Popular History of England*, by H. W. Dulcken (Ward & Lock), — *Dryden*, by G. Saintsbury (Macmillan), — *Letters of General C. G. Gordon to his Sister, M. A. Gordon* (Macmillan), — *Departmental Ditties, and other Verses*, by R. Kipling (Thacker), — *Infantry Fire Tactics*, by Capt. C. B. Mayne (Chatham, Gale & Polden), — *My Microscope*, by a Quekett Club-Man (Roper &

Drowley), — *Suggestive Lessons in Practical Life*, First Series (Smith & Elder), — *The Women of Israel*, by Grace Aguilar (Routledge), — and *P. Ovidii Nasonis Fastorum*, Books I. to IV., with English Notes by F. A. Paley, LL.D. (Bell).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Grant's (Surgeon-General J. W.) *Origin, Progress, and Establishment of Kingdom of God in the World*, 12mo. 2/6. St. Paul's Epistles, Exposition of, by Bernardine à Picomio, 12/6. Spurgeon's (C. H.) *The Cheque Book of the Bank of Faith*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

Law.

Supplementary Statutes made by the University of Oxford, &c., 8vo. 2/6 swd.

Fine Art.

Cook's (E. T.) *Popular Handbook to the National Gallery*, cr. 8vo. 12/6 cl.

Dictionary of the Leading Technical and Trade Terms of Architectural Design and Building Construction, 5/ cl.

Poetry and the Drama.

Australian Poets, 1788-1888, ed. by D. B. W. Sladen, 3/6 cl.

Heywood (Thomas), edited by A. W. Verity, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl. (Mermaid Series.)

Shakspeare's (W.) *Works*, Henry Irving Edition, Vol. 4, 10/6

Music.

Hauptmann's (M.) *The Nature of Harmony and Metre*, 15/

Philosophy.

Hume's (D.) *Treatise on Human Nature*, cr. 8vo. 9/ cl.

Pfeifferer's (Dr. O.) *Philosophy of Religion*, Vol. 4, 8vo. 10/6

History and Biography.

Burrows's (M.) *Cinque Ports*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. (Historic Towns.)

Mullinger's (J. Bass) *History of the University of Cambridge*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

Wylde's (A. B.) '83 to '87 in the Soudan, with Sir William Hewitt's Mission to King John, 2 vols. 8vo. 30/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

Stevens's (T.) *Around the World on a Bicycle*: Vol. 2, Teheran to Yokohama, illustrated, 16/ cl.

Philology.

Clapin's (Rev. A. C.) *One Hundred English Passages for Translation into French*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Gibson's (W. S.) *Introduction to Latin Syntax*, 12mo. 2/ cl.

Bargent's (J. Y.) *A Latin Prose Primer*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

Science.

Aveling's (E.) *Mechanics and Experimental Science, Heat and Light*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

Etheridge's (R.) *Fossils of the British Islands Stratigraphically Arranged*, Part I, 4to. 30/ cl.

Flaher's (W. W.) *Class-Book of Elementary Chemistry*, 4/6 cl.

Gallatly's (W. W.) *Examples and Examination Papers in Elementary Physics*, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.

General Literature.

Bramston's (M.) *Silver Star Valley*, illus. cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.

Cowper's (F.) *The Captain of the Wight, a Romance*, 5/ cl.

Dalton's (W.) *The War Tiger; The White Elephant; Lost in Caylon, the Story of a Boy and Girl's Adventures*, 3/6 each, cl.

Daudet's (A.) *Robert Helmont*, illustrated, 10/6 swd.

Debenham's (M. H.) *St. Helen's Well*, illustrated, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.

Donovan's (D.) *The Man Hunter, Stories from the Note-Book of a Detective*, 12mo. 2/ bds.

Drayson's (Major-General A. W.) *From Keeper to Captain, being the Adventures of George Cooperson*, cr. 8vo. 3/6

Earle's (J.) *Handbook to the Land Charters and other Saxon Documents*, cr. 8vo. 16/ cl.

Firth's (J. B.) *Our Kit across the Sea*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

Friends and Playmates, by Mars, illustrated, 4to. 7/6 cl.

Firth's (J.) *The Hunting of the Hydra*, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.

Harry Trevorton, his Tramps and Troubles, told by Himself, edited by Lady Broome, illus. cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Herald Angels, Medieval Booklet, 8vo. 2/

Holmes's (E.) *A Week in Arcadia*, illus. cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Hope's (A. R.) *A Book of Bow-Wows*, illus. roy. 8vo. 2/6 bds.

Houston's (Mrs.) *Record of a Stormy Life*, 12mo. 2/ bds.

Lee's (K.) *An Imperfect Gentleman*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 25/6 cl.

Lee's (M. and C.) Mrs. Dimsdale's Grandchildren, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.

Lennox's (Lady W.) *Castle Heather*, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.

Lytton's (Lord) *My Novel*, Vol. 2, 12mo. 2/ half-bound.

Medhurst's (J. T.) *Examination Papers in Bookkeeping*, g. 3/

Molloy's (J. F.) *What Has Thou Done?* 12mo. 2/ bds.

Norris's (W. E.) *Chris*, 12mo. 2/ bds.

Peard's (F. M.) *To Horse and Away*, illustrated, cr. 8vo. 3/6

Peters's (W. T.) *The Children of the Week*, illustrated, 5/ cl.

Poor Player (A.), by West Digges, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.

Reuben Everett, or When Old Things were New, by C. R. Coleridge, illustrated, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.

Strange Manuscript (A) found in a Copper Cylinder, illus.

Straw Hall, a Boy's Adventure, by Author of 'A Creek Idyl', cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.

Stuart's (E.) *Carried Off, a Story*, illustrated, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.

Tirebuck's (W. T.) *St. Margaret*, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.

Yonge's (C. M.) *Our New Mistress*, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Renan (E.): *Histoire du Peuple d'Israël*, 7fr. 50.

Law.

Riddell's (Mrs. J. H.) *The Nun's Curse*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

Robinson's (F. W.) *The Youngest Miss Green*, 3 vols. 31/6 cl.

Roe's (E. P.) *Miss Lou*, 12mo. 2/ cl.

Seymour's (Mrs.) *Competitors, or the Story of a Friendship*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Starwood Hall, a Boy's Adventure, by Author of 'A Creek Idyl', cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.

Strange Manuscript (A) found in a Copper Cylinder, illus.

Straw Hall, a Boy's Adventure, by Author of 'A Creek Idyl', cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.

Stuart's (E.) *Carried Off, a Story*, illustrated, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.

Tirebuck's (W. T.) *St. Margaret*, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.

Yonge's (C. M.) *Our New Mistress*, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.

Philosophy.

Haacke (F.): *Über den Inneren Zusammenhang d. Schopenhauer'schen Philosophischen Systemes*, Im.

History and Biography.

Aumale (Duc d'): *Histoire des Princes de Condé*, Vol. 5, 7fr. 50. Balmer (H.): *Albert Bitzius, Lebensbild e. Republikaner*, 2m. 50. Looshorn (J.): *Geschichte d. Bisth. Bamberg*, Vol. 2, Part. 2m. 60.

Geography and Travel.

Lehaucourt (P.): *Les Expéditions Françaises au Tonkin*, Vol. 2, 10fr. Meyer (H.): *Zum Schneidom d. Kilimandscharo*, 30m. Sievers (W.): *Venezuela*, 10m.

Philology.

Brinkmann (B.): *De Antiphonis Oratione de Chorenus*, 1m. 50. Krautwald (H.): *Layamon's Brut*, 1m.

Panzner (M.): *John Dryden als Übersetzer Altklassische Dichtungen*, Part 1, 1m. Weingärtner (F.): *Die Mittelenglischen Fassungen der Partonopeussage u. ihr Verhältnis zum Altfranz. Original*, 1m.

Winkler (A.): *De Inferorum in Vasis Italica Inferioris Representacionibus*, Im. Zessach (A.): *Die beiden Handschriften v. Layamon's Brut*, 1m.

Science.

Krieg (M.): *Die Erzeugung u. Verteilung der Elektricität in Zentral-Stationen*, Vol. 2, 6m. Mackenzie (Morel): *La Dernière Maladie de Frédéric le Noble*, 3fr. 50.

General Literature.

Almanach des Spectacles, Année 1887, 5fr. France (Anatole): *La Vie Littéraire*, 3fr. 50. Harthaus (R.): *A travers le Monde*: Paris, 3fr. 50. Ulbach (L.): *Mère et Maîtresse*, 3fr. 50.

THE WEST HIGHLANDS,

September 12, 1888.

WILL you allow us space for a few words in answer to Mr. Black's remarks in the *Athenæum* for September 1st on the first paper of 'Our Journey to the Hebrides,' published in the *September Harper's?* Of Mr. Black's criticisms we say nothing. Our impressions of the country were at least *bond fide* impressions. Where facts have been questioned our second article will be the best explanation. But as Mr. Black fears the public will think him responsible for our Scotch journey, may we explain that it was entirely the suggestion of the editor of *Harper's Magazine*, and was in no way influenced by Mr. Black? If one of us called on him in Oban, it was not to ask for advice, but on a matter of business connected with the magazine. The text of the article was cut down by the editor in New York for magazine purposes. Otherwise I think it would have been clear that when we, in jest, said it seemed as if Mr. Black had brought us to the Hebrides under false pretences, we referred to his writings, and not to Mr. Black personally.

JOSEPH PENNELL—ELIZABETH R. PENNELL

WELSH NOTES.

LAST week the National Eisteddfod of Wales was held at Wrexham. Besides the numerous literary and musical competitions, sectional meetings of considerable importance were held under the auspices of the Cymrodonion and other societies. Mr. Lewis Morris read a paper on 'The Proposed University for Wales,' and after a discussion, in which the leading Welsh educationalists took part, a resolution was passed urging the need of a university organization in Wales. Mr. Joseph Bennett read a paper on 'A Proposed National Musical Association for Wales.' During the discussion it transpired that a society with similar objects had already been formed in South Wales, and it was decided that a conference should be held during the coming winter to consider the question further. The annual meeting of the Association for Promoting the Education of Girls in Wales was also held. Lady Aberdare was elected president. The report referred to the establishment by the Association of an exhibition fund in the course of the year, and emphasized the necessity of a Welsh school company on the lines of the Girls' Public Day School Company of England. The Society for Utilizing the Welsh Language had also a very satisfactory report to present. Owing to the efforts of the Society, the Royal Commission on Education had recognized the bilingual difficulty in Wales, and had recommended the use of the Welsh language as a

medium for teaching English. The Welsh Students' Union and the National Eisteddfod Association had also their meetings. Next year's Eisteddfod will be held at Brecon, and that of 1890 at Bangor.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

AMONG the books in active preparation at the Clarendon Press may be mentioned the following:—In theology, 'A Concordance to the Septuagint,' edited by the Rev. Edwin Hatch, and 'Essays on Biblical Greek,' being essays delivered by the same author as Grinfield Lecturer,—'The Vulgate New Testament,' Vol. I., edited by the Right Rev. John Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury,—'The Peshito Version of the Gospels,' edited by the Rev. G. H. Gwilliam, and 'Critical Appendices to Lloyd's Greek Testament,' by the Rev. W. Sanday, Dean Ireland's Professor of Exegesis. In Greek and Latin, 'Scholia in Iliadem Townleyana,' edited by Ernst Maass, Ph.D., 2 vols.,—Plato, 'Republic,' edited by the Rev. B. Jowett and the Rev. Lewis Campbell, a translation of the 'Republic,' new edition, by the Rev. B. Jowett,—Homer, 'Iliad,' Books XIII.—XXIV., edited for the use of schools by D. B. Monro, Provost of Oriel College,—Demosthenes, 'Orations against Philip': Vol. II., 'De Pace,' 'Philippics,' I. and II., and 'De Chersoneso,' edited by Evelyn Abbott, M.A., and P. E. Matheson, M.A.,—Wright's 'Golden Treasury of Greek Verse,' new edition by Evelyn Abbott, M.A.,—'Græce Reddenda,' being an introduction to Greek prose composition, by C. S. Jerram, M.A.,—'Contributions to Latin Lexicography,' by Henry Nettleship, M.A.,—'A School Latin Dictionary,' by Charlton T. Lewis, Ph.D., and Ovid's 'Tristia,' edited with prolegomena, *apparatus criticus*, notes, &c., by Sidney G. Owen, M.A. Among Oriental works, 'Thesaurus Syriacus,' editid R. Payne Smith, S.T.P., Fosc. VIII., and 'A Catalogue of Persian MSS. in the Bodleian Library,' by H. Ethé, Ph.D. In general literature, 'Collected Essays,' by the Rev. Mark Pattison, late Rector of Lincoln College, 2 vols.,—'Unpublished Letters of David Hume to William Strahan,' edited with notes, &c., by Dr. G. Birkbeck Hill,—'Selections from Clarendon,' by Dean Boyle, and 'Hymns and Chorales for Colleges and Schools,' selected and edited by John Farmer. In modern languages, 'A Russian Grammar and Reading-Book,' by W. R. Morfill, M.A.,—'A Key to Lange's German Prose Composition,' and Schiller's 'Jungfrau von Orleans,' edited with introduction and notes by Dr. Buchheim. In history, law, &c., 'The Landnáma-Bók,' edited by G. Vigfusson, M.A., and F. York Powell, M.A.,—'The Gild Merchant: a Contribution to English Municipal History,' by Dr. Gross, 2 vols.,—'The Dynasty of Theodosius; or, Seventy Years' Struggle with the Barbarians,' by Dr. Thomas Hodkin,—'A Historical Geography of the British Colonies,' by C. P. Lucas, B.A.: Vol. I., 'European and Minor Asiatic Dependencies of Great Britain, and those in the Indian Ocean,'—and 'An Essay on Possession in the Common Law,' Parts I. and II. by F. Pollock, M.A.; Part III. by R. S. Wright, B.C.L.

Among works on the English language and literature issued by the Press will be 'A Translation of the Beowulf in English Prose,' by the Rev. John Earle,—'The Minor Poems of Chaucer' and Chaucer's 'Legend of Good Women,' edited by the Rev. W. W. Skeat,—Shakespeare's 'Henry VIII.,' edited by Dr. Aldis Wright,—'Bunyan's Holy War,' &c., edited by the Rev. E. Venables,—'Select Works of Sir Thomas Browne,' including 'Urn-Burial,' 'The Garden of Cyrus,' &c., edited by Dr. Greenhill,—'A New English Dictionary,' Vol. II. Part II. (beginning with Cass), edited by Dr. Murray, and Vol. III. Part I. (beginning with the letter E), edited by Henry Bradley, and Stratmann's 'Dictionary of the Old-English Language,' thoroughly revised and rearranged

by Henry Bradley. In mathematics and physical and mental science, 'Mathematical Papers of the late Henry J. S. Smith, Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford,' with portrait and memoir, 2 vols.,—'The Graphical and Statical Calculus,' by L. Cremona, authorized English translations by T. Hudson Blears, M.A.,—'A Manual of Crystallography,' by N. S. Story-Maskelyne, M.A.,—'A Class-Book of Chemistry,' by W. W. Fisher, Aldrichian Demonstrator of Chemistry,—'Geography for Schools,' Part II., by Alfred Hughes, M.A.,—a translation of Prof. Van't Hoff's 'Dix Années dans l'Histoire d'une Théorie,' by J. E. Marsh, M.A.,—'Foreign Biological Memoirs,' translated under the superintendence of J. Burdon-Sanderson, F.R.S., Vol. II.,—Ecker's 'Anatomy of the Frog,' translated by Dr. George Haslam, and Count H. von Solms-Laubach's 'Introduction to Fossil Botany,' translated by the Rev. H. E. F. Garnsey, and edited by I. Bayley Balfour, F.R.S.

To the second series of "Sacred Books of the East" several volumes will be added: Vol. XXX., 'The Grihya-Sūtras: Rules of Vedic Domestic Ceremonies,' translated by Hermann Oldenberg, Part II.,—Vol. XXXII., 'Vedic Hymns,' translated by F. Max Müller, Part I.,—Vol. XXXIII., 'Nārada, and some Minor Law-Books,' translated by Julius Jolly,—Vol. XXXIV., 'The Vedānta-Sūtras, with Sankara's Commentary,' translated by G. Thibaut,—and Vol. XXXV., 'The Milinda Pañha,' translated by Mr. Rhys Davids. The following works will be the next to appear in the series of "Anecdota Oxoniensia": 'Japhet ben Ali's Commentary on Daniel,' edited by D. S. Margoliouth, M.A.,—'Lives of Saints from the "Book of Lismore,"' edited, with translation and notes, by Dr. Whitley Stokes, and 'The Elucidarium,' edited from a dated Welsh MS. of the fourteenth century by Prof. Rhys and J. M. Jones, B.A.,—also, uniform with the above, 'The Chronicle of Galfridus le Baker, of Swinbroke,' edited from the Bodleian MS. by E. Maunde Thompson, D.C.L.

The following books will be published immediately by the Delegates:—'Land Charters, and other Saxon Documents,' by Prof. Earle,—Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England,' re-edited from a fresh collation of the original MS. in the Bodleian Library, with marginal dates and occasional notes, by W. Dunn Macray, M.A., 6 vols.,—'The Anglo-Indian Codes,' edited by Dr. Whitley Stokes: Vol. II., 'Adjective Law,' with addenda bringing the decisions of the High Court down to May, 1888,—'Fossils of the British Islands Stratigraphically and Zoologically Arranged': Vol. I., 'Palaeozoic,' comprising the Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian species, with appendix brought down to the end of 1886, by Robert Etheridge, F.G.S.,—Hume's 'Treatise of Human Nature,' reprinted from the original edition in three volumes, and edited, with an analytical index, by L. A. Selby-Bigge, M.A.,—'The Hebeuba of Euripides,' edited by Cecil H. Russell, M.A.,—'A Vocabulary to the Anabasis of Xenophon,' by J. Marshall, M.A.,—'Passages for translation into Greek Prose,' selected by J. Y. Sargent, M.A.,—'A Primer of Latin Prose,' by the same author, and 'An Introduction to Latin Syntax,' by W. S. Gibson, M.A.

Mr. J. C. Nimmo announces for the present autumn a new work by Octave Uzanne, 'The Mirror of the World,' illustrated by Paul Avril,—'The Reminiscences and Recollections of Captain Gronow; being Anecdotes of the Camp, the Court, the Clubs, and Society, 1810-1860,' 4 vols., illustrated by Joseph Grego,—'The Memoirs of Count Grammont,' by Anthony Hamilton, with the text illustrated for the first time by C. Delort,—'An Apology for the Life of Mr. Colley Cibber written by Himself,' a new edition, with notes and supplement by Robert W. Lowe, illustrated with original

mezzotint portraits by R. B. Parkes, and etchings by Adolphe Lalauze, 2 vols.,—'Illustrations of Sèvres Porcelain,' the coloured reproductions executed under the supervision of the Ministry of Fine Arts of France, the introductory letterpress by M. Edouard Garnier,—Walton and Cotton's 'Complete Angler,' edited by John Major, a new edition, with engravings and etchings, and a new and revised edition, by A. H. Bullen, of 'Lyrics from the Song-Books of the Elizabethan Age.'

Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co. will publish early in October an English edition of Dr. Baernreither's 'English Associations of Working Men,' specially prepared under the author's supervision. Readers of Alphonse Daudet's 'L'Immortal' as it has appeared in the *Universal Review* will be interested to hear that the translation which Messrs. Sonnenschein will issue in one volume next month is by Prof. A. W. Verrall, of Trinity, Cambridge, and Mrs. Verrall. The same publishers have in the press a volume of extracts from the Greek comic poets, with verse translations by Dr. F. A. Paley. Mr. Andrew Lang, in collaboration with Paul Sylvester, has in preparation a volume of short stories translated from German originals. The book will be published by Messrs. Sonnenschein.

A cheap edition of 'Notes for Boys (and their Fathers)' is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock as nearly ready for publication.

The Religious Tract Society announce 'Walks in Palestine,' the letterpress by H. A. Harper, illustrated by photogravures,—'Irish Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil,' by Richard Lovett, M.A.,—'The Boys' Own Book of Indoor Games and Recreations,' edited by G. A. Hutchison,—'The Girls' Own Indoor Book,' edited by Charles Peters, illustrated,—'Ernest Hepburn; or, Revenge and Forgiveness,' by the Rev. H. C. Adams,—'In a Jesuit Net,' by H. C. Coape,—'The Happiest Half-Hour; or, Sunday Talks with Children,' by Frederick Langbridge, M.A.,—'Through Fire and through Water: a Story of Adventure and Peril,' by T. S. Millington,—'Harold, the Boy-Earl: a Story of Old England,' by J. F. Hodgetts,—'All for Number One; or, Charlie Russell's Up and Downs,' by Henry Johnson,—'Scripture Natural History': II. 'Animals of the Bible,' by H. Chichester Hart,—'Louise of Prussia, and other Sketches,' by the Rev. John Kelly,—'Aunt Diana,' by Rosa Nouchette Carey,—'Geoffrey Heywood; or, the Right Way,' by Mrs. Cooper,—'The Reformation in France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes,' by Richard Heath,—'Chronicles of an Old Manor House,' by the late G. E. Sargent,—'A Race for Life, and other Tales,'—'The Treatise of St. Basil the Great on the Holy Spirit,' translated, with analysis and notes, by the Rev. George Lewis,—'Breaking the Fetters; or, the Last of the Galley Slaves,' by Emma Leslie,—'More than Conqueror; or, a Boy's Temptations,' by Harriette E. Burch,—'Higher Up,' by Nellie Hellis,—'The Threefold Life; or, the Walk, the Work, and the Warfare,' by the Rev. F. Bourdillon,—'Short Biographies for the People,' Vol. IV., containing Philip Doddridge, Bishop Hooper, Philip Henry, Bishop Wilson, of Calcutta, Henry Cooke, of Belfast, John Newton, Ulrich Zwingli, Matthew Henry, Patrick Hamilton, John Bunyan, Rowland Hill, and Thomas Charles, of Bala,—'Dolly: a Quiet Story for Quiet People,' by M. F. W.,—'Every Day: a Story for Sunday Afternoons,' by Evelyn R. Farrar, and 'Morning and Evening: Keble's Morning and Evening Hymns,' illustrated.

Messrs. Skeffington have in the press the following new works:—'Our Inheritance: an Account of the Eucharistic Service in the first Three Centuries,' by the Rev. S. Baring Gould,—'Addresses to Ordination Candidates,' with a preface on worship in the Church of England, by Bishop Webb, of Grahamstown,—'Stories and Teaching on the Mattins and Evensong of the Book of Common Prayer,' by Dr. William

Hardman,—"The Saints' Days and the Holy Eucharist," sermons for the saints' days and also on the Eucharistic teaching of their vigils and eves, by Canon F. V. Mather,—"The Journey of the Soul," a volume of short plain sermons, by the Rev. J. B. C. Murphy,—"Soldiers of Christ," a volume of mission sermons, by the Rev. H. J. Wilmot-Buxton,—"The Garden of God," a series of conversational catechizing and addressed for children, by the Rev. C. I. Atherton,—"The World Asleep," a volume of sermons from Advent to New Year's Eve, by the Rev. John Crofts,—"A Store of Stories," a volume of tales for children, by Frances Clare,—"Sunshine and Shadow; or, Stories from Crayford for the Young Folk," by W. Davenport Adams.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WEDNESDAY morning, September 5th, was well begun by Prof. Ferguson with a paper on the 'Brothers Foulis [pronounced "Fowls"] and other Glasgow Printers.' The information given was mainly derived from three books, 'The Literary History of Glasgow,' by Duncan, published by the Maitland Club in 1831; the appendix to M'Vain's edition of M'Ure's 'History of Glasgow,' 1830; and Mason's book on the libraries of Glasgow, 1885. The first-named volume is principally concerned with the work of the Foulises, and contains the best list as yet known of their publications. The beautiful type and excellent workmanship of this firm are all the more conspicuous by contrast with the wretched productions of the presses of Glasgow up to their time. The first book printed in this city appeared in 1638: 'Protestation of the General Assembly,' issued by George Anderson, a printer who came from Edinburgh. The professor took pains to show that John Wreitoun, an Edinburgh printer, had issued the first work having Glasgow on the title in 1634, namely, 'True Christian Love,' a sacred poem, by the Rev. David Dickson. The brothers Foulis were printers between 1743 and 1746. Having indicated a few lacunae in Mr. Mason's list of Glasgow printers, the professor exhibited a portrait in oil of the younger brother, Robert Foulis, and pointed to the medallion of Andrew, the elder brother, engraved on the frontispiece to Duncan's 'Literary History.' It is a face full of character and originality. Robert Foulis was unfortunate in an attempt he made to found a fine-art academy in Glasgow, and died suddenly in 1776, a disappointed man.

Mr. Wright, of Plymouth, read a plan for associating public free libraries and Board schools in the work of education. Objection was taken to the expense which the plan would entail on the libraries, which live on a penny rate, while the schools, which enjoy in some cases an eightpenny rate, would be spared the expense of furnishing their own libraries.

The Rev. P. Aitken, on the introduction of Prof. Young, read a paper entitled 'Watermarks in Collation of Fifteeners,' the substance of which had on previous occasions been communicated to most of the audience by Mr. Blades.

Mr. Frank Pacy, of Richmond, read an appeal to the authorities for help in paying interest of the money often borrowed for building purposes under the Free Libraries Acts. Such help, he said, is given at Aston, near Birmingham, and at Smethwick by the local boards.

The subject of 'Donations and other Aids to the Library Rate' was treated by Mr. Formby, of Liverpool, who enlarged upon the generosity of the Americans in gifts both of books and money, while he showed that England in comparison is parsimonious in the extreme.

Robert Watt, the author of that laborious, but not very accurate work the 'Bibliotheca Britannica; or, a General Index to British and Foreign Literature,' 4 vols. 4to., 1824, has before now been described as the victim of his labours in compiling his ponderous work. Mr. Mason, in the last paper read on Wednesday, gave an account

of Watt's life, styling him a "bibliographical martyr," just as Ralph Thomas in 1867 called his hero, J. M. Quérard, a "martyr to bibliography." Watt was a man of the true Scottish type, unweary in patience and perseverance, eager for knowledge and for distinction in the profession he chose after quitting the plough and the "stone-dyke." His medical writings are respectable, and the position he attained as president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow was most honourable; but dying in 1819, of a chronic disease, at the age of forty-five he was not "a bibliographical martyr."

In the afternoon the members of the Association and their friends were received in Randolph Hall by Prof. Dickson, Prof. Young, and other representatives of the university. Prof. Dickson had printed in pamphlet form what he had to say about the university, and this interesting tractate was given to every member of the Association. In a short address from the reading desk, however, he corrected a mistake of some London periodical which asserted that there was no catalogue of the Glasgow University Library. The catalogue had cost him some years of labour and anxiety, and he explained the method he had adopted in its compilation. He referred also to the Euling collection of Bibles—almost unique of its kind.

Prof. Young then gave a short account of the Hunterian Library, formed before 1783 by William, the elder brother of the famous surgeon John Hunter. Dr. William was a great collector. He bought coins, pictures, manuscripts, and printed books. Among the books now in the university library are splendid specimens of binding, including Groliers, Maiolis, and others. The most remarkable of the manuscripts is a version of the Homilies of St. Basil bearing date 859. It is hoped that Capt. Laskey's catalogue of the whole collection will ere long appear newly edited.

The first part of Thursday, the third day, was taken up with the election of officers and other business matters. It was announced that the Borrajo Prize for an essay on 'The History of Printing in England to the Year 1800' had been adjudged to Mr. E. Doubleday, of the Nottingham Free Public Libraries. Mr. Thomas was unanimously elected honorary life member of the Association, in recognition of his great services as secretary for the eleven years since the formation of the society.

Mr. Blades exhibited a remarkable tract from the Wigan Library, which had been discovered by Mr. Folkard, the librarian. It was entitled 'An Overture for founding and maintaining a Bibliotheca in every Paroch throughout this Kingdom, humbly offered to the consideration of this present Assembly,' printed in 1699 without author's name, date, or place of printing. The writer, who was probably a minister of religion, advocated with no little force the cause of free libraries nearly two hundred years before it took practical shape in this country. Prof. Ferguson afterwards showed to a few friends another copy of the tract, bound with a pamphlet published three years later (1702) on the same subject.

Mr. J. D. Brown on 'The Arrangement of large Subject-Headings in Dictionary Catalogues' was very imperfectly heard, and his remarks did not show much novelty.

Mr. J. Ingram submitted an ingenious paper, entitled 'A Day's Reading at the Mitchell Library.' Starting with the number of volumes issued on a given day (January 21st last), he analyzed the total mass, 1,925, and appropriated books of every class to the number of readers who asked for them. Thus, there were of miscellaneous literature and prose fiction taken down 407 volumes; of references to back files of newspapers, 88; monthlies taken down by twenty-four readers, 32; encyclopedias consulted, 17; British topography, 1; Marryat's novels, 21; Scott's, 20; Dickens's, 18; poetry and drama, 132. The gauge thus applied to the intellectual

capacity of any town or city might prove extremely interesting.

Mr. G. R. Humphery's paper 'On the Duty of Government to provide Libraries for the People' did not meet with much favour, perhaps because it was the last. It was felt also that libraries supported by the rates are in a sense provided by the Government, or by the legislature which controls the Government.

It was resolved that the Council should be empowered to take such steps as were convenient to bring about, if possible, the next annual meeting in Paris.

The afternoon of this day was spent in a trip to Ayr and to the cottage in which Burns was born. The trip next day (Friday) down the Clyde to the Isle of Arran and back was delightful, and will be long remembered by those who viewed the romantic scenery for the first time.

The following is a fuller statement of some of Dr. Dickson's remarks upon names of authors which we reported very briefly last week :

"Another grievance is that, when we have got our author's name, we have too often but half got it. Why should a man hesitate to give his name in full, or at least what is most important for our purpose—his Christian name, so that he may be assigned at once to his proper place in the catalogue? Why should librarians, in these days of abounding work, have the trouble of searching army lists or college calendars, clerical or medical directories, the pages of Lorenz or Kayser, to find out what might be so easily given at first hand? Moreover, why should the half-named author not lay claim in full to the merit of his work, and prevent its being credited to another? And why should he bring ever so many innocents, possessing the same initials, into the counter-risk of being credited or discredited with its authorship? There seems no reason why the law of copyright should not require an author to give his name in full. At any rate the toiling librarian may well ask authors, who have possibly never thought of the matter under this aspect, to facilitate by so simple a process the attribution of the *Suum cuique*. Even when we have the name in full, there is difficulty enough in assigning to the owners of the same name through successive generations their respective works, as in the case of the well-known Scotch name of Skinner, where the labours of three generations are accumulated on the head of the venerable grandfather, even in the careful Catalogue of the Advocates' Library. Why should our difficulties in this matter be indefinitely multiplied?"

R. H.

Literary Gossip.

THE sixteenth volume of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' to be published on the 26th inst., extends from Drant to Edridge. Mr. H. Manners Chichester writes on General Sir William Draper; Mr. A. H. Bullen on Michael Drayton and Alexander Dyce; Mr. Lionel Cust on Martin Droseshout; Mr. R. Barry O'Brien on Thomas Drummond, the Under-Secretary for Ireland; Mr. Sidney L. Lee on William Drummond of Hawthornden and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; Mr. Leslie Stephen on Dryden, John Dunton, and Maria Edgeworth; Canon Dixon on John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; Mr. Francis Espinasse on Sir William Dugdale; Mr. Thomas Bayne on William Dunbar, the Scottish poet; Prof. T. K. Laughton on Admiral Duncan; Mr. G. F. Russell Barker on Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, and John Dunning, Lord Ashburton; Mr. J. M. Rigg on Duns Scotus; the Rev. William Hunt on Dunstan and King Edgar; Col. Vetch, R.E., on General Sir H. M. Durand and Col. A. W. Durnford; the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth on Tom D'Urfey; Canon Perry on Eadmer and Bishop John Earle; Mr. H. Morse Stephens on General Earle and George and William Eden, both Lords Auckland; Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse on Sir Charles

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Eastlake; Mr. J. G. Alger on the Abbé Edgeworth; Mr. G. J. Holyoake on Thomas Edmondson, inventor of railway tickets and the dating press; and Mr. T. A. Archer on St. Edmund (Rich), Archbishop of Canterbury.

MESSRS. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS will publish on the 1st of October the second and concluding volume of 'Maitland of Lethington and the Scotland of Mary Stuart,' by John Skelton, C.B., LL.D. Commencing with Mary's return to Scotland in 1561, it will present, amongst characteristic features, an appreciative yet critical estimate of the astute statesmanship of Maitland, associated with a survey of the antagonistic attitude of John Knox towards the queen, and an examination of the allegations as to the genuineness of the famous Casket Letters, which are declared to be worthless as evidence. In treating of the conspiracies of the nobles and the Douglas wars Mr. Skelton will, it is understood, give some new readings, the outcome of his study of the available material calculated to throw light upon these exciting incidents of Scottish history. With the completion of Mr. Skelton's work there will be presented to students of biography and history for the first time a full-length portrait of one of Scotland's most interesting characters.

THE Cambridge University Press will shortly publish a collection of 'Occasional Addresses on Educational Subjects,' by Prof. S. S. Laurie, of Edinburgh University.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN will contribute to the October number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* an article on Abdurrahman Khan. The same number will contain a paper on 'The Indian or Maratha Plough,' by Sir George Birdwood; the second part of Col. Yule's 'Little-known Travellers,' and contributions by General Macmahon, Capt. Yate, and Mr. Harrison Smith.

MR. FRANCIS GEORGE HEATH's *Illustrations*, in beginning its fourth volume in October, will include a contribution from Mr. Blackmore and a new story by Mrs. Molesworth called 'Bronzie.' Amongst its new series of illustrated papers will be portrait biographies of Royal Academicians; photogravure reproductions of National Gallery pictures; pen and pencil portraits of distinguished authors and artists; a new series of 'Pretty Places'; 'Railway Men,' with portraits; 'Church Buildings,' illustrated; and other papers in the somewhat extensive range of subjects covered by this "pictorial threepenny."

The late General Sheridan has left personal memoirs which will be published in December, and may possibly contain some reminiscences of the Franco-German war. He was at Gravelotte during the struggle there, and witnessed other battles, being a guest at the royal headquarters.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH, FARRAN & CO. are about to publish the second number of 'Popular Poets of the Period.' This will include sketches of the careers, and selections from the poetical works, of Lewis Morris, the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., Mrs. Isabella Fyvie Mayo, Clifton Bingham, and Coventry Patmore. The work is being edited by Mr. F. A. H. Eyles, who promises its continuation in serial form, it being his aim to

make each number of equal interest and merit.

THE 'Annals of the Cumming Club,' favourably noticed in the *Athenæum* not long ago, was, it appears, speedily out of print. On the occasion of their thirty-seventh annual meeting, held recently, the members of the club presented to Col. Ferguson a handsome silver tankard, of date 1743, bearing an inscription with mention of their "Historiographer's" successful completion of a congenial task.

MESSRS. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO. will publish Miss Braddon's annual, the *Mistletoe Bough*, early in November.

MESSRS. DUNBAR & SON, auctioneers of Dumfries, have had placed in their hands, for sale by private contract or auction, some relics of Burns, the most important of which is a book entitled 'Essay on Song Writing,' containing a note in Burns's handwriting saying that the book was presented to him by Prof. Dugald Stewart, of the Edinburgh University, besides other notes written by the poet.

THE new work by Q., which will be published by Messrs. Cassell & Co. under the title of 'The Astonishing History of Troy Town,' is now in a forward state of preparation, and will be ready for publication by the end of the present month.

MR. R. FREE has just completed a 'Memoir of Orange Street Chapel.' This is one of the oldest Nonconformist chapels in London, and has had a brilliant history as an Episcopal, a Congregational, and a Huguenot chapel. Its history is closely identified with the Revolution in 1688 and the religious revival at the end of the last century and the beginning of this. An important part of the work will consist of the biographies of Chamier, Saurin, Toplady, Cecil, Townsend, Dobson, Luke, and others, together with eight engravings and portraits of the most eminent among these divines.

MESSRS. HUGHES & SON, of Wrexham, are going to bring out an English translation of a popular Welsh novel called 'Rhys Lewis: the Autobiography of the Minister of Bethel,' by Mr. Daniel Owen, of Mold. The translator is Mr. James Harris, formerly editor of the *Red Dragon*.

MR. D. NUTT will publish early in October the first number of the *Jewish Quarterly Review*. In this new serial it is intended to devote attention to questions of interest on Jewish history, philosophy, and religion.

THE special general conference of the National Association of Journalists will meet to-day in the Guildhall, Bristol, to consider the scheme prepared by the Central Executive for conversion of the Association into an incorporated Institute of Journalists. Representatives from all parts of the kingdom will be present. Since the publication of the scheme the Association has increased very rapidly, and there is every prospect that the scheme will be adopted with some slight amendments of detail.

THE Rev. William E. Addis, Roman Catholic priest at Lower Sydenham, and for many years one of the fathers of the London Oratory, has announced his secession from the Church of Rome. Mr. Addis was the

principal editor and writer of 'Addis and Arnold's Catholic Dictionary,' and had especially devoted himself to the field of Biblical criticism and Oriental literature.

A POLL of the ratepayers of Hull has been taken as to the desirability of adopting the Free Libraries Act there. The result was declared on Saturday last, when it was found that a large majority had voted against the adoption of the Act; the numbers recorded being, for 5,370, against 13,664.

PRINCE BISMARCK has just accepted, and returned "sincerest thanks" for, a copy of the recently published work 'German Socialism and Ferdinand Lassalle: a Biographical History of German Socialistic Movements during this Century,' by Mr. W. H. Dawson.

THE Historische Verein of Schaffhausen is making a collection of the countless inscriptions upon private houses which abound in Switzerland. They are mostly in rhyme, and often marked by a pithy humour.

A MILWAUKEE (U.S.) bookseller has taken to issuing his catalogues in a novel form, which he states his intention of patenting. The books offered for sale are unpriced, and customers are invited to make their offers, on the understanding that each book must go either to the first bidder, or, if the first offer is not accepted, to the highest bidder at the end of four weeks.

BRITANNY has just been *en fête* over the inauguration of two statues of distinguished Bretons, those of Brizeux the poet at Lorient and Guépin, doctor and philanthropist, at Pontivy. The proceedings at Lorient were opened with speeches by MM. Ernest Renan and Jules Simon.

THE University of Helsingfors has sustained a loss in the death by drowning of Dr. Krohn at Viborg. Among his works was a 'History of Finnish Literature,' which obtained the prize of the Academy of France in 1881.

THE chief Parliamentary Papers of the week are Royal Artillery Organization, Report of Committee, Evidence, and Appendices (3s. 6d.); Trade and Navigation, Accounts for August (8d.); Sunday Closing Acts, Ireland, Report of Committee, Evidence, and Appendices (5s. 4d.); Navy, Dockyard Expense Accounts, 1887-8, Part I. (7d.); Bankruptcy, Report for 1887, Fifth Annual (8d.); Education Acts Commission, State of Elementary Education in Foreign Countries, Return (3s. 7d.); Central Asia, No. 2, Further Correspondence, with Map (1s. 3d.); National Gallery, Ireland, Report for 1886 (1d.); and Marriages, Births, and Deaths, Ireland, Report for 1887, Twenty-fourth Annual (1s. 11d.).

SCIENCE

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE greatest sensation of the meeting has been the exhibition of the new phonograph of Edison and its rival the graphophone of Tainter. Both instruments were described in Section G the first day, and then placed in separate rooms, to which crowds of eager listeners have continually been flocking at the appointed hours. There is a close resemblance between them. In each of them the old sheet of tinfoil put round a cylinder of brass is replaced by a hollow cylinder of wax about an inch and a half in external diameter.

The style which leaves its record on this wax does not merely indent the surface, but cuts or scrapes it away to a greater or less depth as the diaphragm to which the style is attached rises and falls under the influence of the sounds which enter the funnel. For reproducing the sounds a lighter style and diaphragm are employed, and the reproduction, though perhaps not so loud as in the old phonograph, is exceedingly distinct. The sound is conveyed to the ears of the listeners through indiarubber tubes, and as there are several of these, four or five persons can hear at once. We had the opportunity of testing the results given by three cylinders of the Edison instrument which had had their sounds impressed upon them on the other side of the Atlantic, and the exhibitor stated that they had already been subjected to the process of reproduction two thousand times. One cylinder gave a long sustained performance on the piano, another various sounds from Mr. Edison's workshop, such as planing wood, rubbing wood with sand paper, filing metal, and striking a piece of steel with a hammer, each introduced by an announcement in the voice of Mr. Edison. The third cylinder was made to give forth its contents without the hearing tubes, and was well heard by ten or twelve persons. It gave a brief recitation by a number of male voices in succession, and then the same recitation with all speaking together. The instrument certainly reproduces human speech as well as miscellaneous noises with remarkable distinctness. A metallic twang was noticeable in the speech and also in the piano playing, but not worse than that to which we are accustomed in telephones. The general report of those who have heard both instruments is that Edison's is the more distinct. The chief external difference is in the motive power, Edison's phonograph being driven by a galvanic battery, and Tainter's graphophone by a treadle like that of a sewing machine.

Electricity, both in its theoretical and its practical aspects, has come largely before the meeting. Prof. Ayrton's evening lecture 'On the Electrical Transmission of Power' was brilliantly illustrated, and the conditions necessary for successful and economical transmission were clearly explained. The work that an electric current can do in a given time is jointly proportional to two things—the quantity of electricity that passes (in other words, the strength of the current) and the difference of potential between the positive and negative terminals. Various methods are in use by which one of these variables can be increased at the expense of the other, so as to leave their product constant, this constancy being a result of the principle of conservation of energy. Economical transmission to a distant station requires that the difference of potential shall be great; but safety to the users of the power supplied requires that difference of potential shall be small. These requirements are met by a double transformation. The lecturer exhibited an alternate-current dynamo giving a difference of potential of 50 volts, which was increased to 2,000 volts by a transformer interposed between the dynamo and the mains, and then decreased again to 50 volts by a second transformer placed between the mains and the incandescent lamps which were to be fed by the current. The mains in the experiment shown were two thin overhead wires, which remained cool though they transmitted the power by which a number of glow lamps were raised to incandescence. A model of the Telpher railway now in use at Glynde, by which minerals are conveyed in baskets overhead propelled by electricity, was shown in operation; and attention was specially called to the automatic block system, which cut off the supply of driving power from any train as soon as it came within a certain assigned distance of another train. But the most startling experiments were those on electric welding. Two bars of steel three-quarters of an inch square and about nine inches long were welded together so as to form a single bar of double the length, and

the lecturer immediately held up the bar before the audience—red hot in the centre, but with ends cool enough to be held in the hand. The experiment occupied less than half a minute, and was succeeded by a similar experiment with a tube instead of a bar, which occupied about the same time. Two bars of aluminium—an exceedingly intractable substance—were then subjected to the process, but some delay occurred in this case, and the result was not exhibited till the end of the lecture.

Other instances of modern electrical achievements were mentioned by Mr. Preece in his presidential address to Section G. The disturbances of telephonic action by induction in neighbouring wires have, he says, been entirely eliminated, and the laws regulating the distance to which speech is possible so well ascertained that the specification of a circuit suitable for connecting the Land's End with John o' Groats by telephone is a simple question of calculation. A circuit has been erected between Paris and Marseilles, 600 miles apart, with two copper wires weighing 540 lb. to the mile, and conversation is easily maintained between these important cities at the cost of three francs for three minutes. In consequence of the influence which electric currents exert by induction through the air, it has now become possible to effect telegraphic communication between trains or ships in motion, between armies inside and outside besieged cities, or between islands and the mainland, without the aid of wires at all. On the Lehigh Valley Railway in the United States such a system of telegraphing without wires is in actual daily use. The electro-deposition of iron has made great progress. The dies for the Jubilee coins were modelled in plaster, reproduced in intaglio by the electro-deposition of copper, and on these copper moulds hard excellent iron in layers of nearly a tenth of an inch was deposited. Both at Swansea and Widnes immense quantities of copper are being produced by electro-deposition, and excellent copper steam pipes for boilers are now being built up at Cockermouth by electro-deposition on a rotating mandril in a tank of sulphate of copper. In this process a ton of copper requires only a little more than a ton of coal to raise the steam necessary for the performance of the operation. The electric arc produced by 500 horse-power is being employed on a very large scale for the isolation of aluminium (from corundum), which is immediately alloyed (*in situ*) with copper or iron, in the presence of which it is separated. Chlorine for bleaching, and iodine for pharmaceutical purposes, are also now obtained by electrolysis.

As regards theoretical electricity, the authorities in Section A are unanimous in asserting that 1888 will be ever memorable as the year in which it was first conclusively proved that electromagnetic action consists in a propagation of waves. The name of the author of this brilliant achievement is Hertz, and he has described his experiments in a recent number of Wiedemann's *Annalen*. The explanation of them formed the principal point of Prof. Fitzgerald's presidential address. They were on the following plan.

In the first place, currents were produced alternating at the extraordinary rate of more than a hundred million per second. Secondly, a circuit was constructed having a period of vibration for electric currents equal to that of the alternations, and therefore fitted to respond to them. In this way inductive effects were obtained in the circuit of such strength as to produce sparks. By placing the parts of the apparatus at various distances from a wall, the interference of the direct waves with those reflected from the wall was rendered manifest, sparks being obtained in greatest abundance when the distances were such as to make the direct and reflected waves conspire. The President's remarks on the importance of these experiments were fully endorsed by Sir William

Thomson, Lord Rayleigh, and Prof. Oliver Lodge. It is now established that when we produce alternating currents we propagate energy through non-conductors, and propagate it in waves which travel with the velocity of light.

Sir William Thomson gave a paper on the resistance offered by conductors to rapidly alternating currents. The self-induction which occurs in connexion with these currents and lessens their effects is greatly diminished by employing tubular instead of solid conductors; and in a very large electric installation shortly to be made, in which a district of London will be supplied with electricity by alternate currents sent from Deptford, the mains for conveying the currents will be copper tubes.

Prof. Rowland, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, gave an interesting account of the methods which he had employed in photographing the solar spectrum, and exhibited splendid specimens of the maps thus obtained, as well as glass negatives, the latter showing the spectra of metals in juxtaposition with that of the sun. The maps published by Prof. Rowland a year ago were a great advance upon anything previously achieved either by photography or by direct observation, but further practice has enabled him to obtain increased sharpness. His photographs are about twenty times as accurate as the standard map of Angstrom. They are obtained by means of the concave diffraction gratings which he himself invented, and which do not require to be aided by a lens.

The Geographical Section, as usual, attracted many visitors. The President, Col. Sir C. W. Wilson, in his opening address dealt chiefly with the dependence of national commerce on trade routes, illustrating his proposition by a wide historic survey, and making special references to Africa and to the new sea route to the Yenesei.

One of the most interesting papers was that of Capt. W. J. Elwes, describing explorations which have been made under the direction of the Indian Government with the view of finding a practicable way across the Himalaya Mountains from India to Tibet. Several papers dealt with ancient geography as gathered from Egyptian inscriptions and from explorations in Palestine.

The personnel of the Geological Section was very strong, owing to the advent of foreign delegates to the approaching Geological Congress; but there was little to interest outsiders except on Monday, when a number of papers were devoted to the popular subject of volcanoes.

The evening lecture by Prof. Bonney on the 'Foundation Stones of the Earth's Crust' was scientific rather than popular. It was beautifully illustrated by real sections of rocks (so thin as to be partially transparent), which were projected on the screen. The conclusion finally deduced was that gneisses and schists were the oldest minerals known to us, and were, therefore, to be regarded as the foundation stones of the earth's crust. The lecture was decidedly esoteric in its style, and the most eloquent passage in it was an unexplained allusion to previous discussions. Sir John Lubbock's lecture to working men (on 'Savages') was enthusiastically received, and at their own request they have been granted a second benefit in the shape of a repetition of Prof. Ayrton's lecture which we have already described.

The experiment of a set debate on a given subject was repeated this year, the subject chosen being one which arose out of a lecture recently given at the Society of Arts by Prof. O. Lodge on lightning conductors, in which he severely attacked the rules hitherto generally accepted. Mr. Preece was appointed to open the debate as an upholder of the rules laid down by the "Lightning Rod Conference" against these attacks, and Prof. Lodge led off on the other side. Mr. Preece defended his chief point very successfully, though he put his foot into a nest of hornets by a wanton attack upon

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mathematicians, whom he accused of making predictions which had been falsified by the performances of practical men.

The points in dispute were mainly two. Prof. Lodge maintained that lightning ought to be treated as a discharge occupying only an infinitesimal fraction of a second, and consisting of rapid alternations like those which are known to be present in the discharge of a Leyden jar. Mr. Preece, on the other hand, contended that a lightning flash is not like the ordinary discharge of a Leyden jar through the air, but rather like the rupture of the insulator between the two coatings, and that there is no proof of alternation. Several photographs of lightning were exhibited and discussed as to their bearing on this point. The doubleness which was perceived in some of the traces of flashes was explained as due to reflection from the back of the glass plate on which the negatives were taken. A remarkable feature on one plate was a black flash. This was first explained by a suggestion from M. Janssen that it was due to over-exposure, this flash having probably been longer in its duration than the other flashes, which appeared as white on the same plate. This suggestion was overturned by the remark of Mr. Wood, that where the white and black flashes crossed each other the white prevailed, which could not have been the case if the black were due to over-exposure. Finally, a suggestion of Prof. Stokes was mentioned that a lightning flash produces chemical combination of oxygen and nitrogen all along its length, and that the products of this action, being very opaque to the rays which are most active in photography, come out as a dark line when there is a bright background behind them.

The other point was the relative merits of copper and iron as materials for lightning rods. It seems that where there are special corroding agencies at work copper is to be preferred as being less easily oxidized, but that in ordinary cases equally good security can be obtained at much less expense with iron. Mr. Preece in his closing speech conceded this point. He stated that all the protectors used for telegraphic and telephonic instruments were of iron, and recommended for the protection of ordinary dwellings a coil of strands of iron rope a quarter of an inch in diameter, with the peculiar terminal at top recommended by the Lightning Rod Conference.

Of the two soirées, the first was the embodiment of dulness. The second, held under the auspices of the Bath and Bristol Microscopical Societies, was very successful, and contained a novel feature in the shape of a series of transparencies arranged round the walls of one of the rooms, representing microscopic insect life from its lowest to its highest forms. They had been prepared by Dr. Hudson, of Clifton, who also described them verbally.

Numerous excursions were arranged to places attractive either from their scenery or their antiquities, but to men of a practical turn the most interesting were those to the Severn Tunnel and the Barry Docks. As these latter will be unknown by name to many of our readers, we may explain that they are seven miles west of Cardiff, and are intended to compete with that port for the shipment of the coal of South Wales.

The environs of Bath are extremely pleasant to any one who wants an hour or two of relaxation after the fatigue of attendance at the sections. Parks, gardens, plantations, and verdant lawns abound on all sides, and baths of every kind are available, including two fine tepid swimming baths kept at 88°.

The accommodation in the section and reception rooms was very satisfactory, but it would have been more convenient if the latter had been in a central position. The Drill Hall, where the evening addresses were delivered, did not appear to advantage after the Free Trade Hall at Manchester last year; but it answered

its purpose without undue crowding, the attendance at this meeting being somewhat below the average. The next meeting is to be held at Newcastle, and the following one at Leeds.

'THE YOUNG COLLECTOR'S HANDBOOK OF BRITISH BIRDS.'

Paternoster Square, Sept. 8, 1888.

We regret that Mr. Bowdler Sharpe has thought fit to write to you on a subject upon which we have so far received no communication of any kind from him.

So soon as we discovered from the review of this book which appeared in your columns on the 1st inst. that it was beyond doubt an unsatisfactory piece of work, we wrote to Mr. Sharpe, apologizing for having republished his contribution to the "Penny Young Collector Series" under the cover of, and as an appendix to, the present book, explaining how it came about that we were ill advised enough to add the new volume to the "Shilling Young Collector Series," and informing him that we intended to at once suppress it. We at the same time asked him if he would himself rewrite the body of the book. This letter was sent to Mr. Sharpe two days before his "protest" appeared in your paper.

We should not have troubled you with a letter on this matter had not Mr. Sharpe charged us with want of courtesy. Every one who writes for, and every one who buys, the "Young Collector Series" knows that in many cases single volumes are made up of contributions by several writers; and, in the absence of a general editor to the series, the discredit of a bad volume would reflect on ourselves alone, though we, of course, acknowledge a natural obligation to keep the series as far as possible up to the mark of the best writers in it.

SWAN SONNENSCHEIN & CO.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

A NEW comet (e, 1888) was discovered by Mr. E. E. Barnard at the Lick Observatory, California, on the morning of the 3rd inst., in the constellation Monoceros. He described it as "circular, diameter 1', magnitude 11 or fainter, tolerably well-defined nucleus, no tail." It was observed (after telegraphic announcement of the discovery) by Dr. Kobold at Strasbourg on the mornings of the 5th and 6th, its approximate place on the latter date being R.A. 6^h 52^m (diminishing), N.P.D. 75° 10' (increasing).

An ephemeris of Faye's periodical comet computed by Dr. H. Kreutz, of Kiel, is published in No. 2356 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*. According to this the comet passed its perihelion on the 20th of August, but will continue to approach the earth until about the end of October. It is still in the southern part of the constellation Gemini (for δ in our "Notes" last week read γ), but early in October will move into Canis Minor, passing about five degrees to the north of Procyon on the 14th of that month.

It is stated that the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres has presented the whole of the equipment of his observatory at Dun Echt to the Government, on condition that they retain the administration of the Edinburgh Observatory, and do not make this over to the University, as it is said they intended.

We have received the number of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for May. Prof. Tacchini (the editor) and Prof. Ricci contribute observations made at Rome and Palermo of the spectrum of Sawyer's comet (a, 1888); also a series of diagrams representing the protuberances observed on the sun's limb during the first four months of 1885.

Prof. Schiaparelli has recently published the first series of his observations of double stars, containing measures of 465 of those systems which he has observed with the fine 8 in. Merz refractor of the Royal Brera Observatory at Milan during the eleven years

which ended in 1885. The total number of observations (chiefly of double stars the components of which are within 5" of each other) amounts to nearly 4,000, and the volume forms No. XXXIII. of the *Publications of the Observatory*.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

In addition to the Exposition of Anthropology and Ethnography, under the presidency of M. de Rozières, Senator, introductory to the retrospective Exhibition of Labour, to be held in Paris in 1889, a more comprehensive anthropological exhibition is intended to be held under the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction, at the request of the Anthropological Institute of Paris. The organizing committee is constituted of representatives of the three bodies forming that Institute, viz., the Society of Anthropology, the School of Anthropology, and the Laboratory of Anthropology. The objects exhibited are proposed to be grouped under the following departments: 1, anthropological societies and teaching; 2, anatomical and physiological anthropology; 3, paleoethnology or prehistoric; 4, ethnology, ethnography, and sociology; 5, the science of religious mythology; 6, linguistic and popular traditions; 7, comparative arts; 8, medical geography; 9, juridical and criminal anthropology; 10, demography. Persons desiring to contribute objects for exhibition may address Dr. Charles Letourneau, general secretary, at the office of the Society of Anthropology, 15, Rue de l'École de Médecine, Paris.

The Second International Congress of Criminal Anthropology will be held in Paris from the 1st to the 8th of August, 1889, the first having been held at Rome in 1885. The honorary president is Dr. Brouardel; the president, Dr. Théophile Roussel, Senator; and the secretary, Dr. Magitot, 8, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris. The meetings will be held in the rooms of the Society of Anthropology. Among the questions proposed for discussion which the committee have adopted are: 1. Do anatomical characters exist proper to criminals? (Dr. Manouvrier.) 2. Atavism among criminals (Dr. Bordier). 3. When the accused has been found guilty, can criminal anthropology fix the class of criminals to which he belongs? (Baron Garofalo, of Naples.) 4. Moral and effective perversions among children (Dr. Magnan). 5. Correctional education (Dr. Motet).

Part 4 of the *Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay* contains an original account, from personal observation, of the Saoras or Savaras, an aboriginal hill people of the eastern ghats of the Madras presidency, by Mr. F. Fawcett, superintendent of police of Bangalore. The value of this communication may be estimated from the circumstance that the space devoted to this people in Sir W. W. Hunter's *Imperial Gazetteer of India* is two lines and a half. They have been identified with the Savaris of Pliny and the Sabares of Ptolemy, and there is no reason to think that they have moved from their present country for two thousand years. Mr. Fawcett resided in the Ganjam district as police officer over that part of it inhabited by the Saoras, and availed himself of the opportunity of gathering information of this interesting people at first hand. The total Saora population may be about 40,000 or 50,000. The Saoras are below the middle height, spare and well knit, face rather flat, lips thick, nose broad and flat, cheekbones high, eyes slightly oblique. In villages at an elevation of 3,000 feet the young men are generally very fair, while the middle-aged and elderly individuals are dark. Not only is the Saora shorter and fairer than the other hill people, but his face is distinctly Mongolian. The average length of life is short. The paper is illustrated by photographs of ten individuals, illustrating their dress and manner of carrying weapons, &c. Both men and women are very fond of personal adornment. The Saoras are by no means eager to seize civilizing

innovations; schools they will have none of, and no real Saora has ever succumbed to the religious influence of a Christian missionary. They are good-tempered and given to laughter. Their pursuits are mostly agricultural, and they are industrious. A few among them are cloth weavers, basket makers, and iron workers. Rude drawings are very common in their huts. Mr. Fawcett adds much valuable information about their marital relations, laws of inheritance, music and dancing, weapons, religious beliefs and observances, sacrifices, &c.

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. BLACKIE & SON expect to publish on the 1st of October a new and extended edition of "Outlines of Natural Philosophy," by Prof. J. D. Everett, translator and editor of Deschanel's "Natural Philosophy," as a volume in their series of "Science Text-Books." The new edition will meet the requirements of examination in the subject of elementary physics recently added to the syllabus of the Science and Art Department. Messrs. Blackie hope to issue on the same date, as a volume in the same series, "An Elementary Text-Book of Inorganic Chemistry," by Prof. A. Humboldt Sexton, of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College.

The Emperor of Austria has bestowed on Mr. E. H. Man a gold medal in recognition of his services in presenting a complete collection of Nicobarese objects to the Imperial Museum at Vienna. A similar collection was presented last year by Mr. Man to the British Museum, and is now on view in the Ethnographical Department.

THE Parkes Museum, Margaret Street, Regent Street, announces a sixth course of lectures for sanitary inspectors on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 P.M. The first lecture will be delivered on the 25th inst.

THE death of Mr. Richard Proctor at New York, on the 13th inst., is announced. We hope to refer to the melancholy event in more detail next week.

THE death of Mr. Henry Stevenson, F. L. S., many years proprietor and editor of the *Norfolk Chronicle*, leaves a gap in the ranks of ornithologists. He was emphatically the authority on the birds of Norfolk.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Arthur Buchheim, M.A., late scholar of New College, Oxford, and son of Prof. Buchheim, of King's College, London. Mr. A. Buchheim was a distinguished young mathematician, and the papers he read before the London Mathematical Society, of the Council of which he was a member, as well as his contributions to various mathematical journals, were held in high esteem by the principal mathematicians both in this country and abroad. Mr. A. Buchheim, who held the post of mathematical master at the Manchester Grammar School for some years, was born in 1859, and died, at the early age of twenty-nine, on the 9th inst.

FINE ARTS

"THE VALE OF TEARS"—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW ON VIEW at the Dore Gallery, 88, New Bond Street, with "Christ leaving the Praetorium," "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," and his other great Pictures. From 10 to 6 daily.—Admission, 1s.

Echoes of Hellas: the Tale of Troy and the Story of Orestes from Homer and Aeschylus. With an Essay and Sonnets by Prof. G. C. Warr. Presented in Eighty-two Designs by W. Crane. 2 vols. (Marcus Ward & Co.)

PROF. WARR has translated passages selected from the Iliad and Odyssey, and thus made, by transposition of a few lines here and there,

a connected drama, which, as it was performed in Greek and English at Cromwell House in 1883, we need not now criticize beyond saying that, although it is somewhat loosely constructed and is here and there defective, the translation, which is very free indeed, is eminently readable. "Orestes" is an abridged version of the "Oresteia," and was performed at the Princes' Hall, Piccadilly, in 1886. The illustrations by Mr. Walter Crane are the chief things to consider in the volumes, and the various designs adopted by him from other artists. The first, for example, "Aphrodite's Pledge Redeemed," by bringing Paris to sight of Helen, is in a degree due to a tableau designed by Sir F. Leighton; Mr. H. Holiday produced "The Parting of Calypso and Ulysses," and Mr. Watts "The Sacrifice of Iphigenia." Mr. Poynter, Sir C. Newton, and Prof. Warr himself had minor shares in the work, and furnished materials of various kinds for the performance. Mr. Crane's skilful and, in Chapman's phrase, "well-ordering hand" has been used to ensure uniformity in the style of all the works. Nevertheless, an expert, accustomed to study the art and motives of the three painters whose designs have been adopted, would hardly fail to recognize in the somewhat formal and didactic attitudes of Ulysses and Calypso, to say nothing of the conventionality of the enchantress's attendant damsels, elements of design such as neither the President nor Mr. Crane ever cared for or is capable of. We recognize little of Mr. Crane in Sir Frederic's design of Helen musing in her chair, while Peitho whispers in her ear and Aphrodite lifts her veil, revealing the queen to "eager-hearted" Paris, who, shading his eyes (an unsuitable action easy to misunderstand), advances and gazes on his prize; but we detect in the lithe, graceful, and stalwart youth Eros (no chubby Cupid or bow-bearing boy), who leans against a column behind the group, the energetic touch of the pictorial editor. It would have been better to have used the work of one designer for the whole. We do not believe Mr. Crane has improved the President's work, which is not in keeping with the rest of the illustrations.

In the dramatic and Greek design of the "Liberation of Electra and her Maidens before the Tomb of Agamemnon" the reader will instantly recognize the spirit of Mr. Crane. Another capital instance of his powers occurs on the margin of the pages containing the choruses of old men and maidens before the gate of Argos. Here every element is finely designed and sympathetically carried out, and shows the artist's sense of the true character of his subject as well as his taste in producing a noble sort of decoration. He has also designed to the life, with classic propriety and taste, the group of Penelope and her maidens preparing the couch of Ulysses. It has the grace, sincerity, and simplicity of drawing on a Greek vase, with passion added to the expressions and movements of the figures such as the conventions of Greek figural art or technical skill rarely admitted. Mr. Crane has not always been rigidly faithful to his Greek types; he has occasionally (in this differing from Flaxman) preferred the wider and freer, if less well-regulated models of the Renaissance, never, however, omitting

something that is classic and of an Hellenic strain. For instance, the headpiece to the "Introduction" consists of a beautiful composition of an inscribed tablet, surrounded by a Greek casque, and supported as heralds say, by the realistic figures of a warrior and a Muse in dignified and graceful attitudes, whose lines harmonize delightfully with the demi-lyres at the extremities of the design and the scrolls of laurel covering the background. It is comparatively a trifle, but exquisite art and taste obtain in every curve and detail as well as in each element of the draughtsmanship.

Among those who have adopted antique types for their art, Mr. Crane is, in this instance at least, the most Greek, and he has carried his principles into effect unflinchingly. Nevertheless, we confess to experiencing something like "a turn" when a certain initial letter came to view compounded of the lionesses from the gate at Mycenæ rearing upon a nondescript key-fret, backed by a honeysuckle, and fronted by a beautiful Lombardic T! Among the finest designs here is the group of Helen and Iris. Mr. Crane's type of Helen is much finer than that commonly adopted, which fails to recognize her queenhood. The air of Helen is, even when she seems lost in an amorous reverie, noble and almost magnificent. It is to the credit of the artist that his Andromache, the tender and beautiful wife, contrasts with Paris's sumptuous prize. If his Circe is a little too fat, and his sirens are less well proportioned than usual, his Greek maidens are always fair and chaste. His type of Nausicaa differs from those selected by the P.R.A. and Flaxman, and loses nothing by comparison with them. We do not care for his Telemachus, Ulysses, Agamemnon, Athene, and Orestes, but his chanting Furies are prodigiously fine and original as they, waving torches, dance, or rather march, to the rhythm of their curses against Orestes. His Clytemnestra is passionate without any of that vulgar rage we often find in pictures of her; she tears no passion to rags, nor struts like a coarse actress. Mr. Crane's decorations proper, architectonic and otherwise, are finely adapted to the letterpress; rarely does anything like the incongruous Lombardic T appear, and never what is wrong in taste as concerns itself.

A companion volume contains the incidental music as originally performed. There are in all twenty-three numbers, of which Mr. Walter Parratt contributes seventeen, Mr. Malcolm Lawson four, and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt and Dr. W. H. Monk one each. Some are for solo voices and others for chorus, the accompaniment being chiefly for harp, though occasionally flutes, clarinet, and violoncello are employed. Like Mendelssohn, the composers have wisely not attempted to adopt any particular style, Greek music being a subject on which no one can speak with authority, though many theorize upon it. But, unlike Mendelssohn, they have not invested their part of the work with sufficient importance to render a performance apart from the rest possible, or at any rate desirable. Most of the numbers are fragmentary, but there are two or three exceptions, the most noteworthy being Mr. Lawson's charming "Song of the Sirens," which would be popular in ladies' choirs if

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Hellenic piece to the beautiful supported ure of a graceful lightfulness of the a trifles in in each published separately. For the rest, the composers have supplied precisely what was needed at the time (*Athenæum*, No. 2901).

NEW PRINTS.

THE Fine-Art Society has sent us an artist's proof with the *remarque* (a fish-hook) of a plate of considerable size etched by Mr. D. Law after Mr. Hook's picture of 'The Wily Angler,' which was at the Academy a few years ago. It represents a chubby little boy fishing in a bright, full stream running between meadows from rising ground in the distance and studded with trees. The boy's sister reclines on the grass near his feet, and he watches the float at the end of his line. The print gives much of the rich surface, colour, tonality, and light of its original, all the rusticity and spirit of the boy, and, in the nearer parts at least, the deep brilliancy of the water's surface. Wealth of care has been expended on the foreground herbage, and on the foliage and grass of the distance. Indeed, a larger sense of the tonality and chiaroscuro of the design would, with less labour, have secured an even more powerful effect. The picture excels in brilliancy, to secure which the choicest art and greatest power of an etcher of the first class might well exhaust themselves. As it is, the distance before us, full of colour if a little mechanical, would gain brightness, be more delicate and less obtrusive, if it were simplified. The shining portion of the stream is, we think, open to the same criticism, and does not contrast sufficiently with the figure of the boy, which, to be quite true, should be somewhat darker, its elements being massed more than they now are; the dead tree would be better if it were more boldly drawn as well as more solid. The sky and hills here are somewhat mechanical, contrasting in that respect with the herbage immediately behind the figures, which is exactly what the whole might easily be made. We offer these suggestions with diffidence (some of them refer to shortcomings which the printer could supply) because to produce a plate from a Hook is a task it is almost glorious not to fail in.

The Arundel Society's 'First Annual Publication, 1888,' is truly described by the hand-sheet accompanying it as "novel among the Society's publications." It appears that, so far at least as this chromo-lithograph is concerned, the Committee has accepted the often given counsel of its friends and taken a new step by employing another draughtsman and a new chromo-lithographer (at Berlin, of course) in the places of those whose unhappy efforts have evoked many artistic lamentations as well as the laughter of critics. The subject is Botticelli's somewhat whimsical allegory 'Primavera,' now in the Academy at Florence, removed, it seems, from the villa of Cosimo de' Medici at Castello, where, according to Vasari, Sandro produced two pretty paganism of this class. One of these, representing 'Venus Anadyomene,' the Society copied and published in 1870. The companion transcript is before us, and although the Graces who, led by Hermes, dance before Queen Venus are by no means entirely beautiful damsels, while an Aphrodite like this would astonish Praxiteles beyond measure and put Apelles and Cleomenes to rout, there is a good deal to be said for the picture as representing the very unclassical impressions of the Florentine. The haggard, hard-featured, and big-nosed wench—a passion-worn actress or less respectable person—who stood to Botticelli for Flora, is of curious a type as his stiff-legged Hermes, marching for all the world like an Italian procession leader, before the Graces. Puerile as is the conception of Flora in this unlovely form, as well as the idea of clothing her in a semi-diaphanous garment embroidered in flowers, with a garland round her neck and a girdle of roses, the artist's meaning, at any rate, was good, and nothing but his insufficient technique

prevented its realization from being pretty. The processes of Berlin chromo-lithographers do not lend themselves to the mitigation of Botticelli's defects of taste and oddities of manner. Making the necessary allowances, we see that the ideal Venus is due to a charming girl, while the elegance of the Graces, their fine and choice movements, and the capital composition of the group are of the best order and worthy of the master, who, no doubt, felicitated himself when he got the notion represented by Spring, as a well-developed maiden in a saffron robe, tripping by Flora's side, and turning, half in terror, from a blue-robed, icy-looking Boreas, who, rushing between the bending trees laden with fruit (!), strives to detain her within his frozen arms. This print is much clearer, brighter, and more like a Botticelli than any of the Society's former publications. There is still large occasion for improvements.

The 'Œdipus Tyrannus' of Sophocles, as represented at Cambridge in November last, has been illustrated in a series of etchings by Mr. R. Farren and published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Nothing can be more obvious than the good intentions of Mr. Farren, and we discern some improvements in his draughtsmanship, but, to say nothing of the use of the etching needle, he has a good deal to learn about the human figure. He has not yet attained fixed ideas about the human head, its forms, proportions, and expression, while his limbs are of a questionable reality. We forbear to inquire how so respectable a member of the university as Mr. C. Platts, of Trinity College, contrived to "make up" as Jocasta according to plate v. before us, or why the legs of Œdipus in plate vi. are unworthy of Mr. J. H. G. Randolph, of the same college. In brief, our advice to Mr. Farren is to put himself through a thorough course of drawing the human figure, sticking to it till he has mastered difficulties of which he has evidently no idea. Drawing worthy of Sophocles he will find is quite a different sort of task from learning a dead language from books.

From Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi we have an artist's proof of a plate mezzotinted with great brilliancy and firmness by Mr. R. B. Parkes after A. Nasmyth's bust portrait of Burns, which is famous because it is perhaps the best of its kind. The plate is worthy of the occasion, finely drawn, admirably modelled, and animated in expression. Lovers of Burns could not desire a better.

Mr. H. Bell, of Ambleside, has published a set of ten capital 'Photogravures of Cumberland and Westmoreland Scenery,' than which, in their way, nothing could be much better. The best are 'Pelter Bridge,' 'The Friar's Crag,' 'Eskdale Head,' and 'The Striding Edge.' Messrs. Catty & Dobson, Dyer's Buildings, Holborn, have sent us a portfolio of 'Etchings of Hampton Court Palace,' ten in number, by Mr. A. Robertson. They are spirited, effective, and broad; they exhibit good subjects, dashingly drawn, and studied *en masse*. A sheet of historical notes accompanies the etchings.

A good photograph of a sculptured group, entitled 'A Wild Revenge,' representing a woman bound naked and Mazeppa-like on a wild horse, with two warlike figures on the ground, has reached us from Mr. C. B. Lawes. It represents the spirited, vigorously executed, but exaggerated and demonstrative group, late No. 2070 at the Academy Exhibition, and, apart from its excesses of execution and taste, is a fine work. Mr. Lawes is a capital modeller; the torso and lower limbs of the woman, the body, legs, and head of the horse are first rate. Mr. Lawes needs only to keep his furies of design under control to become an even better artist than he is.

THE MONOLITHS OF CYPRUS.

Anglesey, Gosport.

THE interesting particulars given by Messrs. Guillemard and Hogarth respecting the origin and destination of the Cyprian monoliths at Kuklia, Cape Greco, and Anoyira may, perhaps,

at first sight seem altogether to demolish the "Phallic" theories of General Cesnola and the "Bethel" hypotheses of Prof. Sayce; but on closer examination it appears to some outside observers far from impossible that such early monolithic slabs and pillars may, not infrequently, have been adapted at later periods by Greeks and Romans, not to say Venetian and Mohammedan invaders, as *fulera* and other portions of oil-mills and wine-presses, for which uses they would readily lend themselves.

Those who have had an extended experience in the examination of rude stone monuments of all ages in many distant lands must be ever prepared to find objects which may have been sacred or monumental relics put to the commonest and basest uses, and, of all classes of ancient remains, stone pillars must always be regarded as available material to be utilized for building construction, and even for macadam. "Nothing is sacred to the sapper" (pace Major Conder), and doubtless the Greek or Roman vintner hesitated not to avail himself of Phoenician shrines to Ashtoret or Ishtar without a thought of puzzling investigators of the nineteenth century.

Constantly the archaeologist is confronted with cromlechs used as pigsties (the Creux des Fées, Guernsey), dolmens as stables (at Krukenho, near Carnac), and with menhirs (*passim* in the Channel Islands) broken up to mend roads with. In Finistère and the Morbihan (Erdeven), as often as not, the *calvaire* by the wayside has been sculptured from or erected on a rude Celtic megalith. At St. Martin's churchyard in Guernsey* one of the gateposts is a threecornered memorial of antiquity—first a pre-Celtic unhewn pillar, next incised with a Celtic hieroglyph, again sculptured by the Gauls of the Empire, and now filling an obviously useful rôle at the entrance of an ultra-Protestant sanctuary. What a story it could tell! Why should not some, at least, of these much-voiced (much-pressed) stones in Cyprus have undergone analogous metamorphoses?

Messrs. Guillemard and Hogarth have not made it appear quite plain whether they are also sceptical regarding the archaeological value or authenticity, as it may be called, of one conspicuous megalithic monument which, of course, has been examined by them, viz., the huge trilithon which is enshrined beneath the dome of the Sultan mosque on the south-west side of the salt lake near Larnaca. The mosque itself only dates from the sixteenth century, according to Capt. Sinclair,† of the Royal Engineers, who first described this rude stone erection, which he likens to the Stonehenge blocks. He found that the mosque stood in the bed of an ancient canal which skirted the lake, and infers that the stones must have been placed *in situ* after the excavation of the channel. It is, nevertheless, open to argument whether the trilithon may not have been discovered by the excavators of the canal. At all events, a likely field for exploitation is indicated by the heap of débris forming the embankment of the old waterway, of which it is to be hoped the Cyprus Committee have taken cognizance.

Can it be such a trilithic portal as is found represented together with the sacred cone and adjuncts of the worship of the Phoenician Venus? Or are we to be told that this massive erection was put up for a co-operative oil-mill, and that this practical machine has, by an inverse process of devolution, become in these degenerate days an object of adoration by Moslems and of discussion by Christian professors?

Of the upright acuminate pillar stones alluded to by Prof. Sayce (which have been supposed to resemble the celebrated Jachin and Boaz and allied Semitic relics of stone worship), such as those found in the Maltese ruins at

* *Vide Archaeologia*, vol. xlvi., by the Rev. W. C. Lukis.† *Professional Papers of the Royal Engineer Institute*, 1881.

Size of trilithon upright blocks 18 ft. by 10 ft. by 3 ft.

Hagiar Khem and in Gozo, previous mention has been made in the *Athenæum* at least fifteen years ago,* when their connexion with similar conical pedestals in Sardinia was pointed out. Since then comparison has shown (*Archæologia*, vol. xlvi.) that they coincide in a remarkable manner with stones evidently intended for symbols in the Mithraea at San Clemente in Rome and near Spoleto; and the practice of almost identical rites connected therewith is to be found represented on the bronze plates of Shalmaneser's palace discovered by Mr. Rassam at Balawat, dating from the ninth century B.C.

S. PASFIELD OLIVER, Capt. late R.A.

First-Act Gossipy.

THE gifts of Sir John Savile to the National Gallery are now hung in rooms accessible to the public, and in the following manner. No. 1255, 'Still Life,' by Jan Van de Velde, is in Room X., on a screen; No. 1256, 'Still Life,' by H. Steenwyck, is in the same room, on the wall; No. 1257, 'The Birth of the Virgin,' a charming sketch by Murillo, is in Room XV., with other Spanish pictures; and No. 1258, by Jean B. S. Chardin, is in Room XIV., with other French pictures. No. 1259, the beautiful 'Portrait of Anne, Countess of Albemarle,' by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is now in Room XVI. It was lately bought from the gallery of the Earl of Albemarle, and was originally a member of the famous category of portraits of the Keppel family. Our readers will remember it at the Grosvenor Exhibition a few years since. The copies of Velazquez's works are hung in the basement at Trafalgar Square.

ANOTHER "angry Correspondent"—referring to the long delay in the appearance, which has been annually, but vainly promised, of the so-called "popular catalogue of the pictures in the National Gallery"—says that he considers fourteen shillings, which he declares to be the current price of copies of the last official edition, to be too much for a book the original price of which was one shilling. We are assured that Sir Frederick W. Burton is hard at work on the new edition of the official catalogue, the proof-sheets of which were shown to us some time ago. We are informed that this new edition comprises great improvements, calculated to meet all demands, and that it will shortly be published.

HER MAJESTY has allowed Mr. Kitton to engrave for his forthcoming collection of Dickens's portraits a pencil sketch of the novelist now in her possession. The drawing, which was taken from the life by R. J. Lane, represents Charles Dickens during the Pickwickian days, and Her Majesty bought it from Mrs. George Cattermole, widow of the artist who assisted in illustrating 'Master Humphrey's Clock.' It will thus be published for the first time, and will be of interest to all Dickens collectors.

It is believed by his family that the late Keeper of the Prints, British Museum, made a great number of corrections and additions to his immense catalogue of the works of George Cruikshank published some years ago by Messrs. G. Bell & Co., and that he used for the purpose a copy of the catalogue cut into slips, which has not been found. The Keeper's son Mr. G. M. Reid, 179, New Bond Street, will be thankful, on behalf of his mother, to any one having knowledge of this amended version who will communicate with him on the subject.

MR. ARMSTEAD is executing a memorial of the late Mrs. Craik, author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' which is to be erected in Tewkesbury Church, and to comprise figures of Charity, Truth, and Purity. The first of these sculptures will surmount the monument.

THE obituary of the 4th inst. mentions the death, at the age of forty-nine years, of Mr. Edgar John

Varley, formerly of Chelsea, an architectural draughtsman of considerable accomplishments, son of the late Mr. Charles Varley, grandson of John Varley, the famous landscape painter and teacher of Mulready, Linnell, Copley Fielding, F. O. Finch, and William Hunt. His grand-uncles were Cornelius and William Varley, likewise well-known artists. Cornelius was distinguished as a microscopist. Mr. E. J. Varley had been for two years past Curator of the Architectural Museum at Westminster.

A BUST of the poet Gray, modelled by John Bacon, R.A., and formerly in the collection at Stoke Pogis Manor House, has been presented by Mr. Joshua Butterworth, F.S.A., to Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Le Figaro reports that, in all probability, there will be three exhibitions in Paris next year, being (1) the collection associated with the grand assemblages in the Champ de Mars; (2) the usual gathering in the Palais de l'Industrie in the Champs Elysées; and (3) a Salon for "artistes dissidents" to occupy the old Salle des Etats in the Louvre, where sculptures and architectural works will be placed on the ground floor, paintings in the first story.

At the recent sitting (September 7th) of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres it was reported that M. Edmond le Blant, director of the Archaeological School at Rome, had discovered in the Marcian Library a curious book, the 'Ricettario' of the Countess Marie, enumerating the various preparations with which the Venetian dames of Titian and Giorgione's days dyed their hair rich gold or yellow. These recipes are said to have served the dames of Rome as far back as the times of Tertullian, and met the severe reprobation of the early Fathers of the Church. At the same meeting M. Héron de Villefosse communicated to the Academy a letter from Father Joseph Brücker, of the Society of Jesus, respecting a Latin inscription recently discovered at Cesarea in Cappadocia by Father Brunel, of the same order. It commemorates the placing of a bust or statue consecrated to the sun by one Callimorphus, treasurer to the superintendent of the imperial domains, in memory of Chresinus, a slave of the emperor and brother official. This inscription is said to be the first in the Latin language found at Cesarea, and seems to date from the reign of Septimius Severus and Caracalla.

By decree dated the 3rd inst. all the national museums—viz., the Louvre, the Luxembourg, Versailles, and St. Germain—together with all objects of art in State buildings throughout France, are placed under the charge of a single director. This official, whose headquarters will be the Louvre, is to be appointed by the President of the Republic on the nomination of the Minister of Instruction, to whom he is to be solely responsible. The decree provides for the subdivision of departments and distribution of subordinate officers.

THE death is announced from Vienna of the painter Gustav Gaul.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

In noticing the festival which has just taken place at Hereford our remarks will this week be necessarily restricted chiefly to the performances themselves, as the music selected for Tuesday and Wednesday, which alone we are able to speak of in this issue, was for the most part so well known as to render criticism wholly superfluous. This is especially true of 'Elijah,' with which the festival opened on Tuesday morning. The principal parts were sustained by Miss

Anna Williams, Madame Enriquez, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley, all old favourites at these festivals; the orchestra was composed of well-known and thoroughly competent professionals from London; and in the chorus the three choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford were reinforced not only by members of other cathedral and collegiate choirs, but by a contingent of fifty of the best voices of the Leeds Festival choir. With such performers and with a work so thoroughly familiar to everybody as 'Elijah,' an excellent rendering might have been reasonably anticipated. That the actual result fell far short of this was owing to the system that prevails at these meetings, by which the organist of the cathedral in which the festival is held has to be the conductor on the occasion. As the opportunity occurs but once in three years, it is obviously impossible for the unfortunate musician who thus has greatness thrust upon him to obtain the experience necessary to qualify him for the adequate discharge of his duties, and with rare exceptions (such as in the cases of the late and the present organist at Gloucester Cathedral, both of whom possess unusual natural aptitude as conductors) the results of the system can hardly fail to be prejudicial, if not disastrous. We make every allowance for the difficult position in which the organist of Hereford has been placed this week; but we must as a matter of simple truth say that the very slipshod and unsatisfactory performance of Mendelssohn's masterpiece was mainly, if not entirely, due to his uncertain and often unintelligible beat.

Sullivan's 'Golden Legend,' given on Tuesday evening, attracted an audience which crowded the Shire Hall to its utmost capacity. This was unquestionably due in a large measure to the popularity of the work itself, but the fact that the composer was announced to conduct the work, and that the cast of soloists included the names of Madame Albani, Miss Hilda Wilson, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Brereton, no doubt also influenced the attendance. In the performance there was much to praise and some things to blame. The orchestra, under the composer's direction, was excellent, and would have been perfect had there been more delicacy in the accompaniments to some of the solos. The Shire Hall is comparatively small; the scoring of the 'Golden Legend' is in places very full, and Sir Arthur Sullivan appeared to let the band have pretty much their own way in the matter of light and shade, the consequence being that the soloists were sometimes quite inaudible. The chorus singing was admirable, the unaccompanied evening hymn, "O gladsome light," being given to perfection, and without the slightest falling in pitch. Madame Albani as Elsie was very unsatisfactory. Unfortunately she has long since lost that charming simplicity of style which was at first one of her great characteristics, and it is useless to hope that she will regain it; but we must once more enter an earnest, though doubtless unavailing protest against her senseless habit of shouting at the top of her voice, and trying to outshine all the other performers. Much of Elsie's refined and delicate music was simply ruined by her on Tuesday. Miss Hilda Wilson and Mr. Lloyd sang like the genuine

artists that they are, setting an example that Madame Albani might have followed with advantage; and Mr. Brereton in the part of Lucifer, which we believe he sang for the first time, made a most favourable impression, though the part lies too high to suit his voice well. The work was most enthusiastically received.

The performance of Handel's 'Samson,' or rather of a very curious and ill-advised selection from it, in the Cathedral on Wednesday morning was not calculated to raise the status of the festival. 'Samson,' though not very frequently performed, is one of the finest oratorios of its composer, who is said to have preferred it even to the 'Messiah.' If given at all, it would certainly have been well to give it in an approximately complete form. Instead of this, large excisions were made, including two of the finest airs in the part of the hero, for no other reason than to bring it within the limits of half a concert. As a matter of fact, the parts given did not in many cases correspond to the pieces the words of which were printed in the books, nor even, as we were informed by a member of the chorus, to the list of the numbers to be performed which was issued to them on the orchestra. Naturally confusion reigned supreme, as the choir were in continual uncertainty as to when they had to sing. They worked with a will, but it was impossible under such conditions for them to do themselves justice. A more generally slovenly performance of an important work at a festival we can hardly recall. The conductor would seem to have very little sympathy with Handel's music, as nearly all the choruses were taken at so rapid a pace as to rob them of all their dignity. This was especially the case with 'O first-created beam,' 'Then round about the starry throne,' and 'With thunder armed.' The very interesting version of the Dead March from 'Saul,' which Handel rescored and transposed into D for 'Samson,' was arbitrarily transposed back into C by the direction of Dr. Colborne, who perhaps thinks himself a better judge of what is suitable than Handel himself. As the piece was immediately followed by a recitative beginning in D major, musicians will fully appreciate the taste which prompted the alteration. In justice to the conductor we must mention one redeeming feature of the performance—the fact that the recitatives were accompanied on the piano, and not by the scraping of chords on a violoncello, according to the reprehensible practice so long in vogue with oratorios. The soloists were Miss Anna Williams and Madame Albani (who, however, owing to the omission of the whole part of Delilah, had only one air each to sing); Madame Enriquez, who deserves to be heard in public much more frequently than she is; Mr. Lloyd, to whom out of the whole of his fine part only one song was left; Mr. Santley, and Mr. Brereton. The artist last named distinctly enhanced his position by his excellent singing of the part of Manoah. The accompaniments left much to desire, and the two hours' selection from the oratorio was a very painful experience to lovers of Handel.

The second part of the concert was occupied by Bennett's cantata 'The Woman of Samaria,' the performance of which, we are glad to be able to say, was far more satis-

factory than that of the 'Samson' selection. Bennett's devotional and contemplative music is especially well adapted for a cathedral, and produced a proportionately deep impression. The soloists in this work were Miss Anna Williams, Miss Hilda Wilson, Mr. C. Banks, and Mr. Brereton, all of whom, it is hardly needful to say, did full justice to their respective parts. Of the remainder of the festival we shall speak next week.

Musical Gossip.

THE Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels, opened its doors for the season on the 5th inst. with a performance of Meyer's 'Sigurd.' Four singers made a first appearance on this occasion; M. Chevallier, the tenor, is said to be the possessor of an exceptionally fine voice, especially in the upper register.

SIGNORE SONZOGNO, the publisher of Milan, who has taken the direction of the Costanzi theatre at Rome, has issued his prospectus for the coming season, which is to open on October 4th. The *répertoire* is extensive, including, besides the stock operas, Thomas's 'Françoise de Rimini,' Lalo's 'Le Roi d'Ys,' Gluck's 'Orphée,' Massenet's 'Le Cid,' two unpublished operas, 'Medjé' and 'Lionella,' by Samara, 'Les Troyens' by Berlioz, 'Djamilie' by Bizet, and 'Il Conto di Gleichen' by Auteri.

A NEW series of 'Zigeunerlieder' by Johannes Brahms, for four voices with pianoforte accompaniment, is to be performed for the first time next month at a concert to be given in Berlin by Frau Joachim.

IT is stated in Germany that Wagner's executors intend to withdraw definitely the early symphony by the master on the expiration of the term for which the performing right has been allotted to M. Herman Wolff, that is to say at the end of the present year. The decision will hardly cause much regret.

DR. HANS VON BÜLOW has arranged to visit America in April next, where he is to give recitals and orchestral concerts in New York and Philadelphia, possibly also in other cities.

THE death is announced of Madame Blanche Cole, the popular operatic singer, and the wife of Mr. Sidney Naylor. Also, in the seventy-fifth year of her age, of Mrs. Seguin, the widow of Mr. Seguin, the once prominent vocalist. Mrs. Seguin about half a century ago was a member of Mr. Alfred Burr's operatic company at Drury Lane Theatre.

Drama

THE WEEK.

GAIETY.—'She,' a Drama in a Prologue and Five Acts. Adapted from the Novel of H. Rider Haggard by Edward Rose, and Rewritten and Altered by William Sidney and Clo. Graves.

UNDER any conceivable circumstances Mr. Rider Haggard's novel of 'She' must have proved a hard nut for the adapter to crack. Its wildly extravagant incidents and its impossible characters offer sufficiently formidable difficulties. Far graver than these things, however, is the curious blending of the mystic and the vulgar which permeates the book. By enveloping the whole in a species of poetic sensuousness, by making the inhabitants of Kor beings of dream-like beauty, and rendering the piece a sort of combination of 'Sardanapalus' and 'Manfred' with other imaginative works of the same period, it might have been possible to produce a play appealing to the literary and artistic sense. No such attempt has been made,

however; such sentiments of awe and apprehension as were at first inspired rapidly disappear, and the feeling at the close is not unlike that which might be inspired in those who, opening with reverence the sarcophagus of some Eastern king or the mummy case of some Pharaoh, found inside the body of a modern "masher" or a wax figure from the great "repository" in the Euston Road. The audience laughed and applauded. Some few signs of discontent were audible, but the general verdict was favourable. In the Gaiety this verdict seemed scarcely out of place. So many intentional burlesques have been played at the theatre that one unconscious burlesque which surpassed them all in extravagance and drollery could scarcely provoke a different manifestation. From a serious standpoint the whole was impossible.

But one claim, indeed, to consideration was put forward. Miss Sophie Eyre, who played She, is the possessor of a singularly handsome face and presence. When her magnificent tiara of diamonds sparkled brightly in her hair, and did not drop over one eye like the hat of some bibulous monarch in burlesque, when her long trailing robes were worn with ease and grace, and when the veil that covered her beauty—as dazzling to her subjects as that of Jupiter to Semele—ceased to be worn as an incumbrance or to make itself felt as an incumbrance, the effect was picturesque, striking, and impressive. Much of the language was, however, inaudible, and the manner in which the imperial woman mounted the steps of her throne or descended them seemed meaningless and futile. The great and dire transformation which was to change "She whom all must obey" into a shrivelled and repulsive hag, aged beyond precedent or dream, meanwhile was nothing whatever. After passing through the appearance of fire, the heroine came upon the stage with white hair and changed robes. An unobservant spectator might have conceived that she had doubled or even trebled her age. There was, however, no sign of the passage of the centuries. The leg, a portion of which appeared from beneath the drapery, had the firmness and shapeliness of youth, and the recumbent figure could not possibly be taken for old by any creature of intelligence. There was some good acting in other parts, but it was of no account. Miss Mary Rorke was womanly and pathetic as Ustane, the maiden who, posing as a rival to She, is consumed and blasted. Mr. Edmund Maurice was a stalwart representative of Kallikrates. So unsuitable was, however, the language assigned him, his performance was of no effect. Mr. Gurney was a virile representative of the race of the Amahagger, and Mr. Julian Cross was excellent as Horace Holly. To hear, however, this worthy always addressed as Baboon, even in the crisis of his fate, is too ridiculous. Adapters should at least know what in the book with which they deal is susceptible of stage illumination and what is not. The stage management, mean time, was inadequate. The ballets were poor and insignificant, and the stage fight was contemptible. Three Englishmen standing as nearly as possible back to back and discharging their revolvers, while the enemy, that sees men fall as by

lightning, is temporarily impressed, but, reassured by numbers, rushes on and conquers, would have constituted a stirring scene. As it stands, 'She' offers an example, common enough in these days in England, "how not to do it."

The Amber Heart, and other Plays. By Alfred C. Calmour. (Printed for Private Circulation.)—Mr. Calmour has reprinted in a volume dedicated to Miss Terry 'The Amber Heart,' in which that lady played the heroine during the greater part of the past season at the Lyceum; 'Cupid's Messenger,' a piece that has more than once been seen at afternoon performances; a three-act play called 'Elvestine'; and a dramatic fragment entitled 'Cromwell.' These are all in verse. The inversions of style which are Mr. Calmour's worst defect have been modified, but further improvement in the same direction is expedient.

Dramatic Gossies.

THE new Court will, it is hoped, open under the direction of Mrs. John Wood on the 24th inst. Mr. Grundy's version of 'Les Surprises du Divorce' will be the first production. The title 'Is Marriage a Failure?' which has been thrust of late into prominence, does not, it seems, find favour with the management.

MISS ADA NELSON will play Queen Elizabeth in the performance of 'The Armada' at Drury Lane on Saturday next. Miss Winifred Emery, Miss Estelle Bruce, Messrs. Leonard Boyne, E. W. Gardiner, H. Nicholls, Beaumont, and Calhaem are also included in the cast.

'LESBIA,' a one-act play by Mr. Richard Davey, is shortly to be produced at the Lyceum.

ONCE more 'The Ticket-of-Leave Man' has been revived at the Olympic, with Mr. Henry Neville in his original character of Robert Brierly. Miss Agnes Hewitt played agreeably as May Edwards, and Miss Lee was Sam Wiloughby. Mr. Charles Sugden, in contravention of an injunction from Chancery, appeared as Jem Dalton, with the result of being condemned to imprisonment.

A NEW play of Mr. A. W. Pinero will be produced on the 28th inst. by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in Manchester.

MR. WILSON BARRETT has played with conspicuous success in 'Ben my Chree' at the Grand Theatre, Leeds. Mr. Irving and Miss Marion Terry appeared on Monday at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, in 'Faust.' On the same day Mr. and Mrs. Kendal began a country tour at the Theatre Royal, Hull. Mr. Toole is at Birmingham at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

THE sudden death, in his sixty-ninth year, from apoplexy, of Mr. Lester Wallack, deprives America of one of its ablest and most popular actors. Lester Wallack inherited much of the ability of his father, James Wallack, sen.—an actor who went out from England and established Wallack's Theatre—but had of late almost disappeared from the stage. A recent performance for his benefit brought a very large sum. This Lester Wallack very honourably declined, asking the originators of the benefit to bestow it on a theatrical charity.

THE October number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* will contain an article upon 'Madame Céleste,' by Mr. W. J. Lawrence, which is believed to contain the first full biography of the actress that has been published. It gives a complete account of her American career, besides chronicling all her London successes.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—F. J. F.—E. G. R.—C. E. D.—J. R.—W. G. W.—received.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

Erratum.—P. 322, col. 1, l. 17, for "A. W. Churchward" read W. B. Churchward.

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